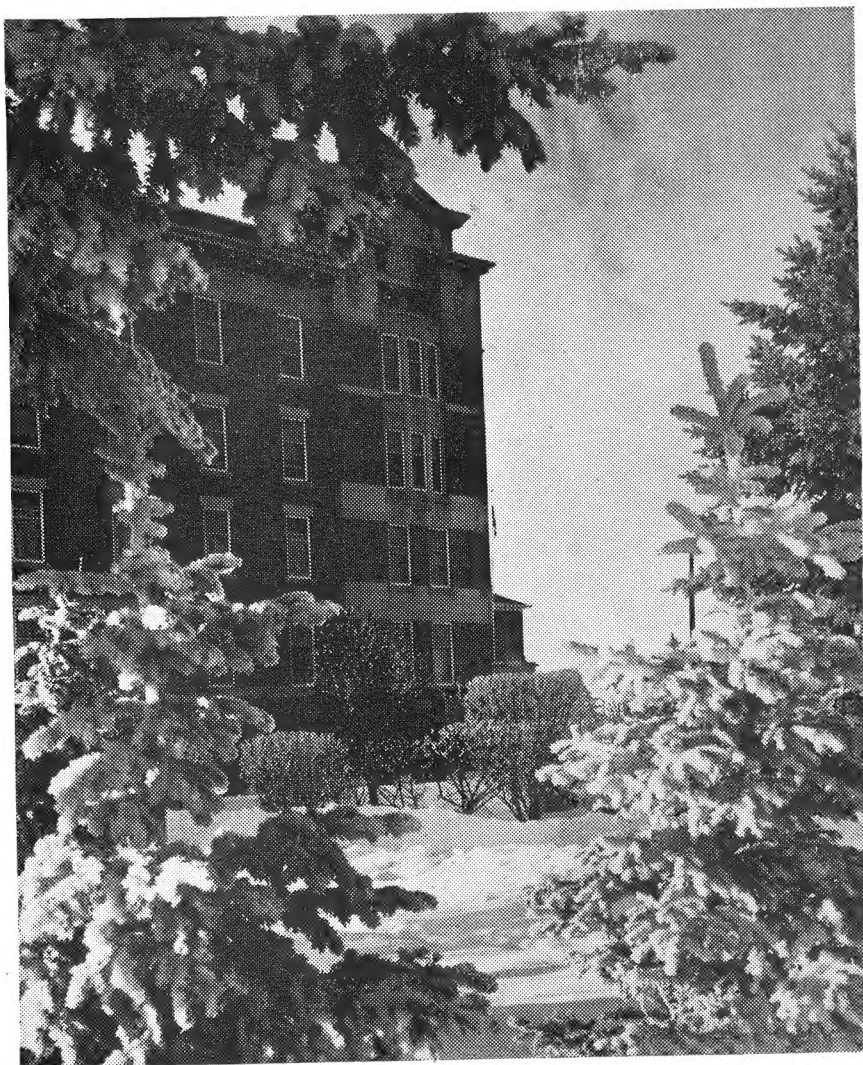


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The **NEW TRAIL**



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VOLUME IV.

THE NEW TRAIL

NUMBER 5

January, 1947

Wartime Medical Research

Extracts from Convocation Address, October 5, 1946

By DR. J. B. COLLIP, F.R.S.

I can assure you that it is with the deepest feelings of sincere appreciation that I have tonight become an honorary graduate of the University of Alberta, as it was here that I spent the better part of my apprenticeship in medical teaching and research. The thirteen years during which I was a member of the Medical Faculty of this University, I can say without doubt were of the happiest of my life, and in this opinion I can tell you that Mrs. Collip is in complete agreement.

In the war just finished, Science in all its branches played a most prominent role, and I believe in no small measure contributed to what was thought to be, a year ago, a successful conclusion for us and our Allies. As civilization has advanced Science, in the broad sense of the word, has provided the key for a fuller and richer life for the average civilian in peace time and the means for overcoming adversaries in war. Carried to its logical conclusion, scientific progress will provide mankind with the means for world peace, or failing this, for self-annihilation.

During the past eight and a half years that I have had the honor and privilege of being a member of the National Research Council of Canada, I have learned a lesson that I cannot emphasize too greatly, namely, that we must cease thinking in provincial terms, and to this I may add that in international or world thinking and agreement lies the main hope of world salvation.

In terms of dollars, research has probably always been considered costly, and while this has been true in peace time it is much more so in time of war. Too much praise cannot be given to a small group of Canadian industrial organizations which early in the war donated to the government for the specific purpose of assisting in research designed to improve front line conditions, a sum in excess of one and a half million dollars. It was by the aid of grants from this fund that the major part of Canada's contribution to technical and scientific developments of new instruments of warfare were initiated and carried on until the Defence Services and other departments of government were put in a position to take them over as large scale operations. To mention one example, the very prominent part played by Canada in the field of radar was supported almost entirely in the preliminary stages by this special fund.

Still another example, which is of particular interest to Alberta, was the entire support in the early stages of the war of the large and important field of Chemical Warfare which was later expanded by the construction and development of the experimental station at Suffield.

It can be said that organization for Medical Research in relation to war effort in Canada was due to the untiring efforts of the late Sir Frederick Banting, whose tragic death in February, 1941, was one of the major Canadian casualties of the war. Sir Frederick was Chairman of the Associate Committee for Medical Research of the National Research Council, which came into being as a peace time organiza-

tion in 1938, with terms of reference to facilitate, encourage, and stimulate medical research in Canada with federal financial aid. He also organized and became Chairman of the Associate Committee on Aviation Medical Research of the National Research Council many months before the outbreak of war. Following his death, it fell to the lot of Col. Duncan Graham to succeed Sir Frederick as Chairman of the latter Committee and to myself to succeed him as Chairman of the Associate Committee on Medical Research.

The Associate Committee on Aviation Medical Research contributed greatly to the advancement of knowledge relating to high altitude flying, to the development of various items of protective clothing, the development and use of special oxygen equipment, and more especially to the outstanding production and use of the Franks Anti-G suit. A sub-committee on Personnel Selection contributed greatly to the establishment of methods for the selection of flying personnel.

As the war progressed two other special committees were set up: the Associate Committee on Naval Medical Research and the Associate Committee on Army Medical Research. Surgeon Captain C. H. Best became Chairman of the former and Colonel Hurst Brown of the latter. The Associate Committee on Medical Research greatly expanded its activities, and to take care of this expansion four sub-committees were set up. These were: the Sub-committee on Infections, under Chairmanship of Colonel Duncan Graham; the Sub-committee on Shock and Blood Substitutes, Chairman, Surgeon Captain C. H. Best; the Sub-committee on Surgery, Chairman, Dr. Wilder Penfield; and the Sub-committee on Industrial Hygiene and Medicine, Chairman, Dr. Donald Solandt. On all of these Committees the three Medical Services and the Department of Pensions and National Health were represented and the co-ordination of all the research activities was further ensured by a certain degree of overlapping memberships and by the Chairmen of the four Associate Committees constituting a special Co-ordinating Group. Civilian and service members met on equal terms on all these committees, and it was possible thereby to have a great deal of actual experimental work carried out in University laboratories under civilian aegis, and in many instances Service personnel were seconded for duty for varying periods to civilian institutions.

The Sub-committee on Infections, organized and sponsored researches on the diagnosis and treatment of gas gangrene and of wounds infected with various organisms, and conducted pioneer experiments on the local use of sulphonamide drugs. It supported and encouraged the extremely valuable work of Dr. James Craigie on Typhus Fever, which led to the production and wide use of a presumably satisfactory vaccine.

This sub-committee also instituted experiments on the production and use of Penicillin, and in the early stages of the development of this anti-biotic, when supplies were practically nil, the total production, though very small when judged by present standards, assisted in no small measure to meet the urgent demands for this drug until such time as large scale production got under way.

In view of the possibility of a recurring epidemic of influenza, research toward the production of an effective vaccine was supported on a large scale.

The Sub-committee on Shock and Blood Substitutes supported researches on the fundamental nature of shock, on the use of isinglass as a blood substitute, on the preparation, properties, storage, and transportation of dried human blood serum, and on methods of preservation of whole blood and red blood cells. It acted as adviser to the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Department of Pensions and National Health, the Connaught Laboratories in the matter of preparation of dried serum, and the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps in the preparation of a film demonstrating the recognition and treatment of shock.

The Sub-committee on Surgery supervised researches through regional groups in Montreal, Toronto, London, and Winnipeg, and through sections on burns, orthopaedics, plastic surgery, surgical radiology, and traumatic injuries of the nervous system. These included investigations on the treatment of burns, infected wounds and peripheral nerve injuries, treatment of low back pain, the use of Penicillin, skin grafting, bone grafting, prostheses, recognition of non-metallic foreign bodies by x-ray and surgical problems of air transport of wounded.

The Sub-committee on Industrial Hygiene and Industrial Medicine concerned itself mainly with health problems in industries active in the manufacture of munitions and supplies.

There are two other lines of war research which did not come under the purview of the medical research committees to which I should make some reference. These are Chemical and Biological Warfare. I think that there can be little argument with the dictum that the best defence against any weapon is complete preparedness, and the fact that neither Chemical or Bacteriological warfare were resorted to was due to the extensive research and development along these lines by the Allies. After the loss of Sir Frederick Banting in 1941, it was my duty to review his secret files. I found therein another example of his great foresight, for as early as 1937 he was well aware of the imminence of another war and he feared that bacteriological techniques for the dissemination of disease of various types among civilians as well as combatants would be resorted to by the enemy. As Sir Frederick had already undertaken the organization of protective measures against this most insidious form of attack, it was only necessary to arrange for an extension of his plans. The Director of Chemical Warfare set up a special committee under the chairmanship, first, of Professor E. G. D. Murray and later, of Dr. G. D. Reed. When the U.S. became an ally, a joint international commission was set up to direct large scale laboratory investigations at the old quarantine station situated on Grosse Isle, an island in the St. Lawrence, forty miles below Quebec City. There is a fatal disease of cattle known as Rinderpest, and it was feared that enemy saboteurs might attempt to introduce this disease to cattle herds in various parts of this continent and thus create havoc with beef and milk production. The Grosse Isle investigators evolved a vaccine which can afford protection against this fatal disease of cattle.

Canada in comparison with the United Kingdom and the United States has a relatively small population but, since we were able to develop our war research in all branches on a larger scale than might have been anticipated having regard to our resources, it was not difficult to establish and maintain a fairly complete liaison service by means of which the results of secret and confidential researches carried

out in Allied countries were made freely and continuously available to the various groups of specialists and also to service personnel. As a result of the visits to the U.S. and Canada in the early days of the war of various missions of British Scientists, there came into being in Washington a headquarters liaison office known at first as the British Central Scientific Office (BCSO) and later, without change in initials, as the British Commonwealth Scientific Office. There were attached here small groups of specialists from the U.K., Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada, and each of these groups not only exchanged information with U.S. authorities, but also with each other. American representatives, both civilian and service, were usually in attendance at our meetings, whether in Washington or Ottawa.

The Medical Research Council of the U.K. was extremely active throughout the war, and all of their research reports and minutes of committee meetings were made available to us. In addition to this the trips to England of many Canadian specialists, both civilian and service, rounded out the liaison work.

The secret of successful liaison is in the ability to exchange information, and I think it can be said that the reason that Canadian liaison was so satisfactory was because we had something to give in return for what we received.

As a result of the application of scientific methods to the solution of problems imposed by war on what was really a tremendous scale by comparison with the use of science in World War I, a great deal has emerged which will have wide application in peace time. The new vaccines which have been developed should be of great value as health measures in both man and animal. I have already mentioned two of these because of their relation to our own Canadian endeavors, namely, the Rinderpest vaccine as a protective measure for cattle, and typhus vaccine which had wide usage in the case of those troops engaged in the Mediterranean area. Mention should also be made of the improved yellow fever vaccine which gave such effective protection, and scrub typhus vaccine, the development of which came so late in the war that its full value was not ascertained. The development and production of new sulphonamide drugs were of much significance in the therapeutic armamentarium, though they have already been in a measure relegated to second place by the new series of antibiotics, of which Penicillin and Streptomycin are at the moment the outstanding examples.

Great advances were made in the field of tropical medicine, and here the new and more effective anti-malarial agents should assist greatly in the control of this disease, which is such a scourge in so many parts of the tropical world. Closely associated with the development of these drugs, such as Paludrine, was a great deal of parallel work involving a search for better insect repellants and insecticides for use as a first line of defence against insect carriers of disease. The program of work in this field was really enormous but, as a result of the concerted efforts of many groups of specialists, chemicals with proven specific effects were evolved or, as in the case of the new well known and much publicized D.D.T., previously known substances were established as effective agents. Two repellants, di-butyl and dimethyl phthalate, were developed for use against the mite which is the carrier of scrub typhus virus; these should find a peace time application, as should also the rodenticide ANTU and the weed-killer 2-4D.

Even in the field of chemical warfare the results of some researches have already established peace time applications. The most striking example here is BAL, the anti-Lewisite chemical which was discovered by Professors Peters and his associates in the Biochemistry department at Oxford. This has been shown by Dr. Longcope and others to be life saving in arsenical poisoning and also to be a useful therapeutic agent in cases of mercury poisoning if administered early.

The production by the physicists of numerous new radio-active isotopes has opened up a field of research to determine the biological and medical significance of these. It would be safe to predict that the subject of biophysics will expand tremendously in the years ahead, and in so doing will add to medical knowledge and practice as the development of biochemistry has done over the past few decades.

The fact must not be lost sight of that the foregoing advances in medicine as well as other advances in specialized fields of physics and engineering have been in the main due to an improved technology and not to advances in fundamental science. The full recognition of this would seem to be a matter of great importance in relation to our planning for future research, in which fundamental work should again be stressed.



The Empire Scientific Conference, 1946

By R. Newton

Really there were two conferences. The Royal Society Empire Scientific Conference lasted from June 17 to July 8, including about a week each in London, Cambridge, and Oxford. The British Commonwealth Scientific Official Conference followed immediately, in London, until July 19. The former was larger, including some 120 delegates (of whom 15 were Canadian) as well as observers and secretaries. The latter had about two-thirds the number of delegates and, besides being smaller, was more businesslike. We were assigned homework every night, and the chairman was not slow in calling to order those whose remarks betrayed neglect of assigned reading.

The conferences grew out of the lessons of wartime collaboration in science. By working closely together we had made almost incredible progress in the application of scientific knowledge to practical problems. We had equipped, transported, and supplied huge armed forces. We had learned how to feed and protect the health of civilian populations working at top speed. Why not collaborate the same way in attacking the problems of peace? The British Commonwealth and Empire seemed a natural group to start with, large enough to make the effort worth while, closely enough knit by common loyalties to justify confidence of success.

A pattern was at hand in the BCSO, Washington. The British Central Scientific Office, established there early in the war to maintain scientific liaison with this continent, had before the end of the war developed into the British Commonwealth Scientific Office, with scientific liaison officers from all parts of the Empire. For all practical purposes American scientists also worked with those of the Empire as one family in the common cause, making their formal contacts largely through this Washington office.

Then there was the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference of 1936, which consolidated and extended the system of Imperial Agricultural Bureaux (IAB) initiated at a still earlier conference. These Bureaux are mainly centres for collecting, abstracting, publishing, and exchanging scientific information in particular fields, such as animal genetics (Edinburgh), plant genetics (Cambridge), horticulture (East Malling), soils (Rothamsted), and insect parasitology (Belleville, Ontario). The headquarters of all nine Bureaux, in London, acts also as an agency for organizing exchange of workers, scientific exploration parties, and general collaboration in the field of agricultural science.

The BCSO and the IAB were referred to again and again during the 1946 conferences, as patterns we might well follow in developing scientific collaboration on an ever widening basis.

By no means the least important feature of such conferences is the opportunity to get personally acquainted with workers from all parts of the Empire. There were delegates in 1946 from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Eire, India, Southern Rhodesia, Burma, East Africa, West Africa, Palestine, Ceylon, the West Indies, and Hong Kong. The other colonies were represented by

delegates from the Colonial Office. There were many opportunities for getting acquainted. The delegates from Canada, South Africa, and Eire lived together in one small hotel during the time we were in London. At Oxford and Cambridge cross-sectional groups were farmed out to the various colleges. We met at many committee meetings and at social functions. Among scientists there are not likely to be strong racial prejudices at any time. If such existed initially at this conference they must have been rapidly dissipated, as I doubt that we were even conscious of race differences after the first day or so.

Of the many interesting personalities in this distinguished and diverse group I have space to mention only two. The first is Dr. W. A. E. Karunaratne, Professor of Pathology, University of Ceylon. A quaint, retiring figure in frock coat, wing collar, and four-in-hand tie, he seemed perfectly in place in the antiquarian shops he continually haunted. Judging by the volume of material he shipped home from each town, he was leaving no stone unturned in his search for materials for a new life of Pasteur. His other hobby was autographed letters of great scientists, and in this, too, he was amazingly successful. As acquaintance grew, one discovered in him a profound scholar and charming gentleman.

The other individual was a member of our Canadian delegation. Mr. C. C. Monture heads one of the branches of the Department of Mines and Resources at Ottawa. He enlivened our trip with his inexhaustible fund of entertaining stories, and with his ready wit and repartee. A full-blooded Iroquois, as well as a graduate and member of the Senate of Queen's University, he had a proper pride of race which lent piquancy to his conversation. The first night we were in London he and one or two others went out for a walk, and got properly lost. Naturally we ragged him next morning about an Indian pathfinder getting lost, whereupon he retorted, "Indian not lost, teepee lost!"

The Royal Society Conference programme stated as its object: "To discuss scientific problems of special interest to scientists throughout the Empire. . . . To make recommendations concerning practical measures for promoting scientific collaboration in the Dominions, India, and the Colonies."

The first few days were devoted to a general survey of outstanding scientific problems in various parts of the Empire. Then followed sessions devoted in turn to nutrition, mapping and exploration by air, scientific information services, interchange of scientists, co-operation with international organizations such as UNESCO, securing greater uniformity in standards and units of measurement, precautions in distributing plants, seeds and animals, land utilization and conservation, co-ordinated survey of mineral resources, industries based on natural products, needs of fundamental research, and co-ordination of scientific work.

Numerous resolutions arising out of the foregoing discussions were then forwarded to the Official Conference, which considered and amended these as deemed advisable before passing them on to a standing committee consisting of the executive heads of the official government scientific organizations in the various countries of the Empire. It is the duty of this committee to see that the programme agreed upon is carried out so far as practicable and, in due time, to call another conference.

Preparatory committees had worked for months, or even years, on the programme and documentation of the conference. The delegates, on arrival, were supplied with printed or mimeographed copies of papers submitted by scientists in various parts of the Empire on each of the programme topics. The volume was rather staggering. Probably nobody read all the papers. The Canadian delegation divided up the topics according to our individual interests, and each of us read our share and undertook to speak for the delegation during the discussion of the topics we had studied.

There was a general steering committee for the whole conference and a special one for each session. I was appointed to the steering committee for the session on interchange of scientists and the future of scientific liaison offices. The procedure for this session may be taken as typical. We assigned the first twenty minutes to the United Kingdom scientist we judged from the papers presented in advance to have made the most comprehensive study of the question. Then followed ten-minute assignments to other selected delegates from various Empire countries, until the break for coffee at 11:30 a.m. From 11:40 to 12 noon the Director of BCSO, Washington, summed up the arguments, and from 12 to 1:00 there was general discussion of previously drafted resolutions on the subject.

The general chairmen were Sir Robert Robinson, President of the Royal Society, for the Royal Society Conference, and Sir Edward Appleton, Secretary (and chief executive) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, for the Official Conference. These presided in person only at the first and last sessions of their respective conferences and for the rest passed the job around. I had the thrill of occupying at the second session the much elevated chair of the President of the Royal Society, under the portrait of its founder, King Charles II.

A standard day's programme was about like this: a full conference in the morning (though occasionally in two alternative groups); visits to laboratories, scientific demonstrations, or work in groups or committees in the afternoon; tea at 4, or a reception somewhere late in the afternoon (6-7:30); dinner at 7:30; specialized group discussions 8:30 to 10 (particularly during Cambridge and Oxford periods).

As a sample session I shall describe that on Atomic Energy, the option I chose out of three available on the afternoon of July 1 at Oxford. Sir John Anderson, Chairman of the U.K. Atomic Energy Commission, was in the chair. He informed us that only peaceful applications would be considered. Lord Cherwell, Professor of Physics at Oxford, opened with an address which rather played down the subject. He stated that power represents only 10% of the cost of living and that fuel represents only 5% of the cost of power (a conclusion challenged vigorously later in the meeting). He thought perhaps the most useful outcome of atomic developments was tracer elements, radio-active elements whose course through a plant or animal body can easily be traced by their effect on physical instruments. He emphasized also the large step forward in our understanding of matter represented by the control of atomic fission.

Professor Simon, perhaps taking his cue from the preceding speaker, pointed out that Norway produces power at one-tenth the cost of the United Kingdom, but

seemed not to have gained much thereby. He admitted that oil is within sight of exhaustion, but thought there was coal enough for several centuries. He reminded us that wind, sunlight, and the energy of the rotating earth are all inexhaustible, and asked, "Is atomic energy any better, considering the small fraction of it we can utilize?"

Dr. Saha, an Indian physicist, spoke strongly of the needs of India, a country with a large population and little fuel. India uses only 120 units of power per head, as compared with 3,000 in the United States and 2,000 in the United Kingdom. He felt that no secrecy should be allowed to impede the study of atomic power for useful purposes. Dr. Bhaba, another Indian physicist, underscored the point by saying the ratio of power to weight of fuel is the outstanding feature of atomic power as compared with any other. On this point also, Professor Blockett, of Manchester, showed that the cost of fuel to the Central Electricity Board (England) is now climbing towards half the total cost of electricity to the consumer.

Dr. Mackenzie, President of the National Research Council of Canada, summed up the feeling of many of us when he said, "We don't know where we're going, but we can't stop." He wisely counselled us to solve the fundamental problems first, and trust that fuller knowledge will show the way to useful applications.

I must not give the impression that our meeting was all work and no play. First, we arrived in London just in time to see the Victory Parade, along with six million other visitors. Then there were a number of special features in connection with the conferences. On June 17 the Royal Society Conference was formally opened by His Majesty the King, in the beautiful Senate Chamber of London University. The King and Queen graciously received all the delegates immediately afterwards. The Chancellor of London University, the Earl of Athlone, and H.R.H. the Princess Alice were on the platform, and Dr. Mackenzie, President of the National Research Council of Canada, in replying to the King's excellent opening address, included on behalf of the Canadian delegation a word of thanks to His Majesty for sending us such able and distinguished representatives as our recent Governor General and his Royal Consort.

On July 9 the Official Conference was opened by the Right Honorable Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council. The Lord President has multiple duties, including those of a "Minister of Scientific Research." We found him hearty and likeable in all our contacts with him. On one occasion he said, "When they accuse me of being a dictator it only means there has been an argument and I have got the better of it." At the "opening" he warned us, very wisely, I thought, of the risk of over-organization and the diversion to administrative jobs of scientists who are badly needed in research laboratories.

We had official welcomes everywhere. A few stand out in my memory: the official Government reception because of the impressive and historic associations of Lancaster House; tea with the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee in the members dining room at Westminster, overlooking the Thames; the civic reception in the Guildhall at Cambridge, where the Mayor is Lady Bragg, wife of the Cavendish Professor of Physics; and our welcome to Oxford University by the Vice-

Chancellor, Sir Richard Livingstone, who used the measured, well-knit periods of the mature classical scholar.

The garden party at Buckingham Palace was a high point. It fell upon one of the few perfect days of the 1946 English summer. The beautiful and spacious grounds of the palace swallowed many hundred guests without effort. The King and Princess Elizabeth, the Queen and Princess Margaret Rose, and Queen Mary alone in her stately dignity, made three parties, each the centre of a swirl of humanity eager to grasp the friendly Royal hands extended without respect of persons. We marvelled at the endurance as well as the graciousness of the Royal Family.

Interest of another sort attached to garden parties in the dreamlike grounds of Cambridge and Oxford colleges: St. John's, with its bridge of sighs over the Cam; Magdalen, with its deer park and ancient oaks spreading along the banks of the Cherwell; Wadham, with a copper beech the like of which we had never seen, already old in the days when it looked in on Master Wilkins, Christopher Wren and other select spirits hatching a plan for a Royal Society—we stepped reverently into Wilkins parlour, their meeting place, with much of the original furniture restored by the diligent interest of the present master.

Though the summer was generally wet, we did have occasional fine days. The first Sunday in Cambridge was such an one. Most of the delegates spent the afternoon punting on the Cam along the "backs" of the colleges, amid beauty that must be seen to be believed. That evening the King's College group (mine) talked long with the venerable and hospitable Provost (as the head of King's is called), leaning on the rail of King's bridge, letting the genial atmosphere seep into our soul. But "we passed the summer at Oxford," as Dr. Marsden, of New Zealand, remarked at the State dinner, in tribute to the best weather of our trip.

The State dinner in London marked the end of the Official Conference. The Lord President was in the chair, supported by several of his cabinet colleagues. Sir Shanti Bhatnagar, leader of the Indian delegation, proposed the toast to His Majesty's Government, affecting to deprecate such a responsibility, since Indians were more used to criticizing His Majesty's Government, but surmising that the Lord President hoped Sir Shanti, under the influence of a good dinner and good wine, might blurt out some words of praise!

The British Association for the Advancement of Science renewed its annual meetings, interrupted for some years by the war, on the week-end immediately following the adjournment of our conference. We were privileged guests, both at the meeting and also on an excursion to Down House, Darwin's old home at Downe, Kent. The Association purchased Down House some years ago, and is developing it into a Darwin memorial museum. The house is still furnished much as he left it, with his library and many of his collections intact. The grounds are quite large, and we followed his steps along the garden walk where he thought out so many of his problems.

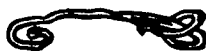
Other interesting excursions by bus during our own conferences had enabled us to enjoy the unsurpassed beauty of the English countryside as well as to visit important places. The National Physical Laboratory, at Teddington, like most govern-

ment laboratories, doubled or trebled its staff and work during the war. Its present director is a grandson of Charles Darwin. The Telecommunications Research Establishment at Great Malvern is a brand new war development, employing thousands of workers on radar and radar equipment. Many electronic devices made there are now being turned to use in nuclear physics. Dr. W. B. Lewis, the director, has since our visit transferred to Canada to become director of the National Research Council's division of atomic energy research at Chalk River.

A highlight of the summer was the Newton Tercentenary Celebration during the last week of the Official Conference. Most of us took in at least part of the programme, especially the Royal Society *Conversazione* in Burlington House, where Newton's manuscripts, early and special editions of his works, the original reflecting telescope and other instruments, and many more Newtoniana were on view. The lectures were given in the Royal Institution, scene of the labours of Faraday and other distinguished scientists. Professor Andrade opened the series with a lecture that was a work of art and devotion and great scholarship. One point impressed me for the practical lesson to be deduced from it. He listed as Newton's contributions the discovery of (1) the universal principle of gravitation, (2) the fundamental principles of optics, (3) the mathematical tools that made wide generalizations possible, and went on to say that Newton laid the essential groundwork of all three between the ages of 22 and 24, the two years he spent at Woolsthorpe because of the plague. During that time he had complete leisure and complete quiet.

It was of course a special pleasure to listen to Nils Bohr, of Copenhagen, whose name will always be associated with the theoretical model of the atom. In the course of his lecture he reminded us that, "In the great drama of nature we are not only actors but spectators." Max Planck, the inventor of the quantum theory, was seated in the front row at this lecture. He and his wife had been flown from Switzerland, where they were living as exiles from Hitler's Germany. Many other distinguished visitors enhanced the interest of the occasion.

These informal personal contacts may easily be just as fruitful of future collaboration as the more formal arrangements of the Empire Scientific Conference. The latter, however, are more easily recorded. We agreed to maintain the BCSO, Washington, as a contact centre for the Americas. We decided to establish at once a BCSO, London, to house together the scientific liaison officers of the whole Empire. We arranged for collaboration in research in several fields and projects. We agreed to exchange scientists and to exchange information, also to co-operate with UNESCO and other international bodies. "Locked laboratories keep out more than they keep in," quoted one of the delegates. Therefore we agreed that we have more to gain by co-operation than by isolation.



Alberta Research in Agricultural Economics

Walter D. Gainer

Much emphasis has been placed on the importance of agriculture as a vital part of the Canadian economy, particularly on the prairies. During the 10-year period 1933-42, total production in Canada amounted to 6.2 billion dollars, and agricultural production to 1.2 billion dollars. Alberta during this period ranked fourth highest among the provinces of Canada in the gross value of all goods and services produced, and stood third highest among all provinces in the value of agricultural production alone. It is significant that the value of agricultural production in Alberta comprised a larger proportion of the value of total production (56 per cent) than in any other province of the Dominion—with the two exceptions of Saskatchewan (67 per cent) and P.E.I. (70 per cent). Considering Canada as a whole for the same period, agricultural production contributed some 20 per cent of the gross value of all production. (See figures 1 and 2.)

It is evident that an industry so vital as agriculture should command the best of research effort and technical guidance which Canadian citizens are capable of providing. There are certain well-defined economic problems characteristic of agricultural production which are essentially matters of universal concern; not simply isolated ills of a consistently discontented section of Canadian society. In fact, due to the very nature of a modern economy, the health of the whole will depend on the health of each industry, and an industry producing some 20 per cent of the whole in Canada, and close to 55 per cent of the whole in Alberta, is worthy of considered attention.

Whether or not sufficient attention has always been forthcoming in the past is perhaps open to question. The basis of research effort in economics as applied to agriculture has been enlarged in recent years, due largely to the combined efforts of the Dominion and Provincial governments, and to the various Universities across Canada.

The Economics Division, a research organ of the Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, has maintained an Edmonton office for the past ten years on the campus of the University of Alberta. In addition, western regional offices are located at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, and Vancouver. In Alberta this research, while supported primarily by the Dominion government, is given varying amounts of assistance by the Provincial government and by the University. The latter, in addition to providing office accommodation, contributes invaluable assistance through the Department of Political Economy. The members of the staff maintain close contact with all phases of the work. Hence, research effort in the broad yet diversified field of agricultural economics and farm management is co-ordinated as a unit.

Land Economics.—The dry years and low prices of the "thirties" emphasized that fundamental adjustments in the use of the land over wide areas of southern Alberta and Saskatchewan were needed if a healthy economic and social structure was to be built. Accordingly, ten years ago there was commenced a series of investigations or

Gross Production and Agricultural Production Values in Canada

Average for 1933-1942

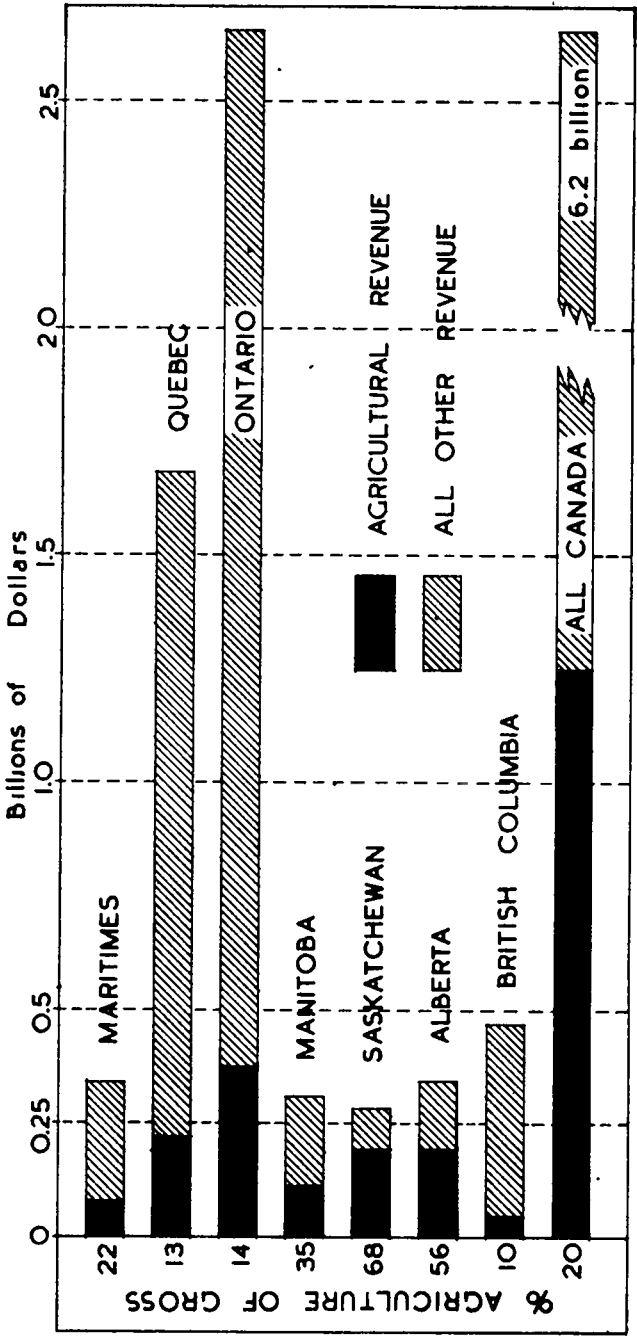


FIG. 1

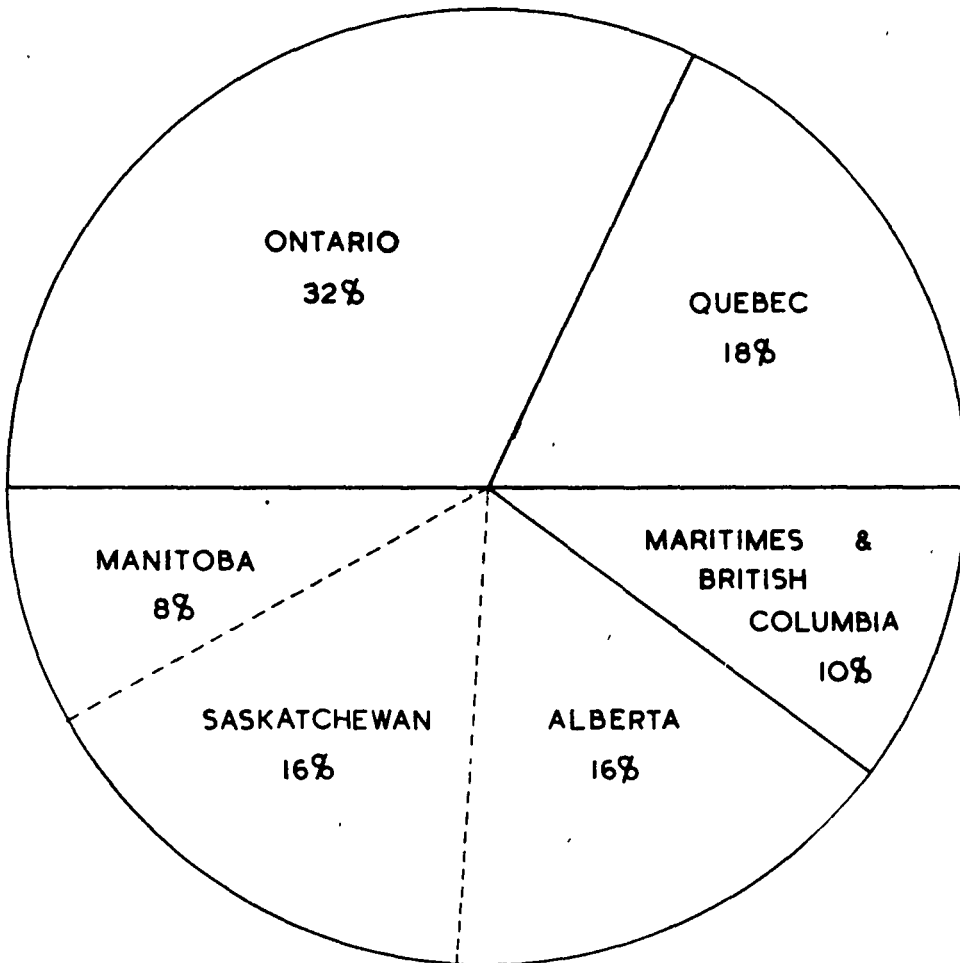


FIG. 2

Distribution of Total Agricultural Production by Provinces

Average for 1933-1942

studies of the experiences in land use, farm and ranch management, and of other related matters of people indigenous to the problem dry areas, to the end that carefully weighed corrective measures might be applied.

One outcome of these studies to date is an economic classification of the land of a great part of the region most seriously affected by crop hazards and economic pitfalls. In Alberta more than ten million acres of land have been covered in the economic classification and the basic information has been assembled to classify another four million to make ready a classification for the whole southern part. In this general area many grades of land are found varying from the most to the least productive of the province. The classification describes these in five simple classes.

In the region some farmers are making financial progress and enjoying a satisfactory living, while others are forced to carry on, at a near destitute level. Probably the most important reason for the continued difference in their respective lots is the difference in the characteristics of the land which they farm together with the handicaps existing in area size, available capital and other factors to utilize the land profitably. There are a number of farmers in southeastern Alberta who have been in a category to receive benefit payments for near to total crop failures, the six years out of the last seven in which the Prairie Farm Assistance Act has been in existence. It is obvious adjustments are needed and since the problem is largely an economic one, the first task is to categorize the production unit according to its earning capacity. That is the substance of the economic classification and in its preparation has gone the factual information of thousands of the experienced farmers of the region.

Economics of Irrigation Farming.—The studies described in the foregoing pertain to dry land, but the use of land and the economics of farming in irrigated areas are also of much concern in Alberta. Irrigation may be a means of bringing about adjustments in land use and farm management to give the submarginal farmer opportunity to improve his lot. The question arises as to where it is feasible to irrigate and if so under what conditions. More than one-half million acres of land in southern Alberta farmed by five thousand farmers are irrigated. The experience of these farmers in irrigation farming varies from five to twenty-five years, and this may indicate the way of salvation for some of the submarginal dry land farmers.

Studies in irrigation farming have been underway for the past five years. These are designed to determine the most profitable types of farming under varying conditions, the capital and the labor required, and other factors relating to the economics of production. Nearly seven hundred irrigation farmers have co-operated to construct a factual picture of irrigation farming in Alberta.

Displacement of people has taken place in the adjustment to bring about a sounder economy in the utilization of our dry lands. Some of the displaced farmers have moved on to land now being irrigated and some have moved on to land in the woodland regions of the north and west.

Studies of Farming in the Woodland Areas.—Economic studies of farming in the woodland regions have also been carried on during the past five years. The objective of these is to determine the more suitable areas for settlement, initial capital

required to develop an economic farm unit, an appraisal of the probable income and level of living to be obtained with various types of farm organization and under different conditions to be encountered in these bushland regions. In Alberta the business and management experiences of nearly one thousand farmers located in the more recently settled woodland areas of the northern and Peace River areas have been studied to date.

Studies of a similar nature and for a like purpose are being carried on in the other western provinces from the offices mentioned.

Other Studies.—The foregoing are not the only studies in which the Dominion and its Provincial associates are engaged. Mention should be made of the studies on Farm Business and Management of Dairy Farms producing fluid milk for principal cities and those in central Alberta producing concentrated milk products, which have been carried on from the Alberta office at the University during the past six years. Mention should also be made of the Farm Business and Management Studies of other type of farming of grain and of livestock in central Alberta, to which in the last year have been added special studies of the businesses of recently established war veterans on the land.

Another subject of study of interest and importance in recent years by the same co-operating agencies at the University of Alberta and their colleagues at the University of Saskatchewan is an appraisal of the "Levels of Living" of more than six hundred farm families located on pioneer farms in the northern woodland regions, on the open prairies, and in the more productive park-belt areas.

All these studies, of course, are designed to furnish factual information of vital importance to the planning of the economic and social pattern of Alberta rural life in years to come.



Church Service at Tuktoyaktuk

By Christine van der Mark

From the low log building with the white cross on its roof, came the tolling of a bell, solemn and slow, pealing over the grey Arctic waters that lapped musically the barren rocky shores of Tuktoyaktuk. On a worn springy path through the green grass and vari-colored flowers, Eskimos walked leisurely on their way to church, men in vivid snow-shirts, and women in bright fur-trimmed dresses, carrying babies in their arms or on their backs. Out in the bay, an open boat carrying a family with their dogs, came swiftly shoreward, leaving behind it a knife-like wake.

Quietly, with soft padding footsteps, the Eskimos entered the church and seated themselves on the floor, the women and children on one side, the men in a row on the other, leaning against the wall with their feet straight out in front of them. The bell was stilled now, and the minister came in with Thomas, the ordained Eskimo deacon. On a straight-backed chair at the front, sat an old native in a sky-blue snow-shirt. He was the interpreter. His face glowed with a deep reddish copper color, and under curiously upward-slanting brows, black eyes gleamed with intelligence. His small shapely brown hands were folded in his lap.

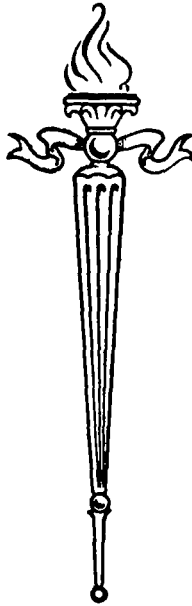
The sermon began with a prayer. Light came through chinks in the great logs, through the many little panes, and the one stain-glass window at the front, slanting on high cheek-boned faces with shadows under dark almond-shaped eyes, and on the many bent dark heads with straight partings in the black hair. The pale brown faces of the women were pensive, framed with fur of their parka hoods; the men looked alert and attentive. There were babies everywhere, rolling on the floor or sleeping on backs, against bosoms, in laps, appealing little faces with tightly closed eyes and bud-like pink mouths.

At the sound of husky notes from the hand organ, the congregation sang a hymn in their own language. The rich deep voices of the men blended with the shrill sweet singing of the women in heart-felt sincerity. They did not follow the time of the organ, but slowed or quickened the tempo according to the mood of the song. They sang on and on, many long verses, but the effect was deeply moving, so full were their hearts.

The sermon was on Mary and her sister Martha. Sentence by sentence, the minister conveyed his message to the interpreter in a cultured English voice. With his flowing robes of black and white, his fine face, his unconscious gestures, he could have been in a great church in the outside world. After a score of years among these gentle people, he still had the eagerness of youth, and his voice rang with sincerity. But for the presence of two strangers, he would have talked in the Eskimo language, which he spoke like a native. The interpreter listened carefully to get the message, and then gave it out in a deep arresting voice that filled the small building. "Martha was always busy," the minister told them. "She was doing things for Jesus. Mary was busy, too. She was listening to Jesus. Some people are like Martha and some are like Mary. We must all be busy; we must not be lazy. But it is best to be a little like Martha and a little like Mary. We

must work, but we must also take time to go to God, and to listen. When you are on the Delta, or at Banksland, or out whaling, remember that God is always in your home if you ask Him to be there. It is like being in a house with the door shut. You yourselves may open the door and let Him in."

The men sat attentive and still, their feet in many-colored mukluks straight out before them, arms crossed, or hands in their laps. The women made rocking movements to comfort their babies as they listened. Heads slanted this way and that in meditation. There was a natural responsiveness among them. Again they sang, and the hymn was a joyous release. After a prayer in Eskimo and a final chant-like song, a holy silence fell. Heads bowed, all of them bared, and the minister went out. Still feeling the effect of the service, the Eskimos sat quiet for a few minutes, and then padded outside to the sunshine, unhurried and amicable, their voices murmurous in their Eskimo language.



Extra Curricular Activity in Civil Engineering at the University

By L. A. Thorssen

The announcement in the local press of "Operation Habbabuk" caused our retired Editor, in a recent issue of *The New Trail*, to reprimand the members of the Civil Engineering Department involved, and for that matter all University staff, for not giving *The New Trail* news releases concerning work done in the University. Although information regarding "Operation Habbabuk" could not be released at the University it was felt that the Civil Engineering Department should now give a brief account of some of its extra-curricular activities during the past few years. Graduates of a University should always be kept informed of the work being conducted in their respective fields at their Alma Mater.

Operation Habbabuk, one of the more secretive investigations in which individual members of the Civil Engineering Department were called upon for assistance, was an examination of the possibility of constructing huge ice ships that could be used as floating airports. These airports were to be stationed in the Atlantic to provide bases for a land based type of aircraft to be used for air protection of convoys. Studies of some of the properties of ice were conducted at the University, and assistance in the design and testing of huge reinforced ice beams at Lake Louise was undertaken by members of the Department. Some assistance was also given to tests being made at Jasper. The floating, refrigerated ice barge, seen by some people at Patricia Lake in Jasper Park, was part of this scheme. These great iceberg carriers, conceived during the last critical days of the Battle of the Atlantic, were never

built for, with the turn in that great battle together with the victories in North Africa, such air bases were not required.

With the onset of war a considerable amount of building, airport and general construction was undertaken in Western Canada and in Alberta in particular. This large amount of work, let under contracts requiring rigid inspection and control, required the services of many engineers and very extensive examination and testing of materials. The members of the Civil Engineering Department did much active work on these projects either as field engineers or consultants. The reasonably well equipped laboratories at the University were called upon to do much of the routine, as well as special, testing of materials as no commercial testing laboratories were located in the Province. This testing, done as a service to the people of the Province, has assisted materially in adding to the equipment available for academic teaching and research.

The concrete laboratory is now equipped to do most of the tests set out by the American Society of Testing Materials for the examination and testing of cement, sand, gravel, and concrete. During the past five years several thousand concrete cylinders, made on concrete construction jobs throughout the Province, have been broken to determine the quality of the concrete as measured by its crushing strength. These cylinders, six inches in diameter and twelve inches high, are cured, i.e. kept in water at a temperature of seventy degrees fahrenheit, until seven or twenty-eight days old, they are then capped by molding a thin sulphur and fire clap cap at each

end, and finally placed in a hydraulic press and broken. Sand and gravel samples have been examined for organic impurities, structural soundness, silt content, specific gravity, absorption, and mechanical analysis. Concrete mixes, using the materials submitted by engineers or contractors, have been designed to meet the specific requirements of the particular construction project. The United States Engineering Department, while building the Namayo Airport, had a very interesting series of tests conducted to determine the comparative quality of cement locally available with in certain areas of the United States. In the summer of 1945 some tests were made for the City of Edmonton on air-entrainment in concrete, and this investigation has now been broadened. A study of the possibility of using air-entrainment, as a means of resisting the serious destruction of concrete pavements by frost and calcium chloride used in removing ice from the streets, is now underway in the laboratory. This latter study should be of considerable value to the City as well as to other parts of the Province.

The soils laboratory has been greatly expanded during the past few years, and it is now one of the best equipped laboratories of its type in Canada. Many routine tests have been conducted as well as some unusual and interesting investigations. With the construction of a freezer room some work has been done on frozen ground. Edmonton, the gateway to the North with its vast areas of permafrost, i.e. permanently frozen ground, is the place for studying the engineering problems connected with the construction of buildings, roads, and airports on such ground. A paper on permafrost, giving in part the knowledge gained from some of these tests, by two members of the Civil Engineering Department was published in the January, 1946, issue of the Engineering

Journal. The formation of so-called frost boils on our highways during the winter months with the resultant break-up of the paving surface in the spring is another problem of note in our community. With four students now mastering in soil mechanics, some work on this problem of ice lenses and frost heaving is being studied.

In the spring of 1945 the Civil Aviation Division of the Department of Transport undertook an investigation of several airports on the Edmonton-Alaska route as well as of a number in western Canada. The purpose of this study, still continuing, is to attempt to develop a better and more reliable scientific method of designing the thickness of gravel base and surface finish required in building runways to carry the heavy loads of present large aircraft. All the soils testing and much of the compiling of the data was done at the University. During the summer of 1945 three graduates and sixteen students were employed full time in the laboratory conducting these tests while in the winter session of 1945-46 some forty students were employed part time. The program has been of benefit to the Department of Civil Engineering in that it provided much information on local soils, testing techniques of some of our local materials, the basis for one masters thesis, and also gave employment and laboratory experience to many of our students.

In the strength of materials laboratory much testing was also done during the war. The Aircraft Inspection Division of the RCAF had many and varied tests on metals, wood, and rubber made in the laboratory. One important project was the proof stressing of arrester hooks. Arrester hooks are used on navy planes that fly from aircraft carriers. As these planes land, a hook dangling from the end of the aircraft, grasps a cable strung across the flight deck and keeps the planes from

plunging over the end of the ship. These hooks are loaded to a point somewhat beyond the maximum load developed by the pull of an aircraft to be sure they will not fail in service. In the hundreds of tests made only one hook failed and the detection of that one defective hook in saving an aircraft would pay several times over the cost of the entire series of tests and, what is even more important, probably saved the life of a pilot.

As the war progressed and we, in the Department of Civil Engineering, were being called upon to conduct, and interpret the results of, the numerous material tests on soils and concrete in particular, it became evident that the field engineers, so busy with the rush of wartime construction and its attendant problems, were unable to keep abreast of the advancements in the testing of these materials and the application of the test results. Having this problem in mind the Civil Engineering Department in co-operation with the Department of Extension decided to conduct a refresher course in soil mechanics and concrete in February, 1944. This course was designed to give engineers on highway, airport, and irrigation construction and maintenance a condensed course in the examination and testing of these materials together with the theory behind, and applicability of, the test results. Although the original plans had been made on the basis of forty men attending, one hundred and thirty-five engineers and con-

tractors registered for the five days of classes. Those attending came from Vancouver to Winnipeg, the border to Alaska, together with a few United States Army engineers. The course was enthusiastically received, and seldom does an instructor have the pleasure of speaking to such an attentive audience. Some, particularly part of those who had never been to our University, looked upon the University and its staff as being rather austere, but by the end of the week a real spirit of friendship and good fellowship prevailed. The fifteen minute breaks in the morning and afternoon for coffee made it possible for many to meet and to initiate discussions of some of their mutual problems. At the conclusion of the course so many requested copies of the papers presented that a report of the proceedings was published by the Department of Extension of the University, and to date about six hundred copies of this proceedings have been distributed. It is hoped that in the near future it may be possible to put on further refresher courses on these and other topics.

In such a short article it has been possible to outline only sketchily the extra-curricular work done in the Civil Engineering laboratories. Many interesting special tests have not been mentioned other than to be included in general broad statements such as "varied tests on metals, wood, and rubber".



Watershed Protection

By R. G. H. Cormack

One of the less easily recognized influences of forest growth is its control upon sources of water supply. Forest trees not only intercept the moisture from falling snow and rain, but by providing a cool moist atmosphere retard its loss through evaporation. On the floor of the forest the water is held back by either a thick absorbent carpet of moss and innumerable moss-grown windfalls or by a loose litter of twigs, cones, and withered leaves. The water seeps slowly downward through the moss and litter into the porous soil, where aided by a net-work of tree roots it drains into springs and small streams. Thus the slower movement of surface water under forest cover tends to prevent excessive drainage in time of high precipitation and to maintain a more even flow in time of drought. These small forest streams are Nature's pipelines, but instead of water leaking out as in man-made conveyances more water trickles in with the result that they steadily increase in volume to become large streams and rivers.

If forests act to conserve water, then the amount of water and the constancy of its flow in springs and streams would be an indication of their condition. Hence, when springs and wells dry up; when famous trout streams become sluggish and no longer attractive to either fish or fishermen; when large streams and rivers flow at flood height in the spring and run low or dry up completely in the summer, it is a clear indication that something has gone wrong with our forests. This change has not come about overnight, but is one that started with the clearing, draining, and plowing under of forest land by the early settlers and which has been aggravated since by repeated fire, unrestricted logging, and grazing.

Few city folk realize the significance of our dwindling water supply nor can think of it in terms of forest conservation. But all foresters, government administrators and a few conservation-minded citizens know that water is the first forest resource without which there would be no forest.

In Canada we have exploited our forests. But in both Switzerland and Scandinavia where conservation means daily bread, their forests after hundreds of years of shrewd management are more richly stocked today than ever before. It should be noted here that in Canada more than sixty percent of our forest land is useless for anything but growing timber, and attempts already made to change it into arable land have resulted in failure and disappointment. Remaining stands of sound timber must be conserved and those cut-over or burned, reforested and then rigidly safeguarded. This does not imply that watersheds are to be sanctuaries with all cutting prohibited, but rather that timber cutting will be conservative and well managed. In this way there will be a continuous growth of new trees and a steady flow of pure water.

In regard to the planting of new trees we can learn a great deal from Scotland. In ancient times Scotland was well wooded. To-day after two exhaustive wars hardly a tree fit for cutting stands. To meet the situation the Forestry Commission is already putting into effect a plan to reforest the greater part of Scotland. In plain

figures, Scotland is going to have two-and-a-half million acres of forests, five times as much as the whole of Britain had before the war. When the plan is completed there will be a hundred thousand Scotsmen engaged either directly or indirectly in forestry. It also means that there will be more foresters than miners in the country and nearly as many foresters as farmers. In short, it means a new rural community, new life where life is needed most and a wealth of trees in those parts of the country which before the war were reverting to desert. Already millions of seedling trees are in the nursery. Surely Canada with many times the land surface of Scotland and with four times the population can do the same.

There are many aspects to forest management. To lumbermen forest values are expressed in dollars and cents and thus their chief interest is to get out all sound timber. To tourists and sportsmen forest land would be properly managed if scenic beauty were preserved, or if the forest were to provide natural cover for game animals and birds and suitable stream conditions for game fish. To all water-users forest land would be well managed if it were to supply a constant flow of pure drinking water and water for industrial purposes. Thus it would seem that the goal of forest managers today must be a conciliation among these various interests.

In any conservation program protection from fire comes first. Nine out of every ten fires are man-made and most of these are due to carelessness. It is estimated that 2,500,000 acres of forest land are burned each year in Canada. In the fire of 1923, 6,000,000 feet of timber were burned,—enough lumber to build 50,000 homes. Besides the loss of millions of dollars worth of timber, fire destroys forest soil, kills wild animals and birds, disturbs spring and streams, and starts erosion.

Protection against destructive timber cutting is a major task. By applying sane forestry principles to cutting and logging operations the removal of mature trees for lumber will improve growing conditions for immature trees and new seedlings, and will safeguard the water supply at the same time. It has been stated recently that one post-war task will be the classification of forest land prior to cutting. For instance, if floods and erosion are of minor account, the cut should be frequent and as heavy as economically justified. If natural regulation of the flow of wells, springs, and trout streams is desired, the cut should be less frequent and a fairly complete forest canopy preserved. If flood and erosion hazards are high, the cut should be held to the minimum: no more than enough to keep the forest healthy and productive.

Forest management must continue long after the trees have been removed. For, if unprotected from fire and grazing, cut-over areas soon become scrubby wastes.

Protection from grazing is a most important problem in watershed regions. Continuous grazing by domestic animals causes the deterioration of mature trees; prevents natural reforestation and recovery following fire and logging and contributes to the unsteady flow of springs and streams. In addition, livestock upset the food balance for game animals. Elk and deer are being driven out of the best pastures; beavers are deprived of young poplars for food and building materials; while trout will not remain in streams denuded of shade and muddied by trampling.



Evidence of damage caused by indiscriminate cutting



Evidence of wastage caused by fire

Thus in many respects livestock possess almost as high a capacity to destroy as fire and axe.

Since it has been shown that forest forage is not only scanty but of negligible nutritional value, the root of the grazing problem lies in improving the fertility of pastures and range land. Thus by improving range land for domestic animals, both forests and farm woodlots can be left to grow more trees, safeguard the water supply and provide food and shelter for wildlife.

Another difficulty in forest management is the lack of trained men. Not only are men needed to fill practical all-year-round jobs, but biologists are needed to conduct scientific experiments in plant and animal relationships.

But the greatest need is for an understanding and interested public who will whole-heartedly support any measure to foster and improve conservation. In this connection, Robson Black, President of the Canadian Forestry Association, in the October issue of *Illustrated Forest and Outdoors*, has this to say concerning the attitude of Scandinavians and Canadians with regard to conservation: "Our worst beating, however, is in public awareness of what our vast treasure-trove of woodlands can do for the people's enrichment. The Swedes teach it in their first school readers. We don't. Our children grow up in the ancient zeals of exploitation. The Norwegians grow up in the zeals of stewardship and the needs of unborn generations. It makes all the difference in the world."





A Note of Thanks

Excerpts from the minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Alumni Association:

"Mr. Geoffrey B. Taylor submitted his resignation as Secretary of the Association in view of his other duties' making it impossible for him to devote the necessary time to that work. . . .

"'Geoff' has for the past twenty years worked tirelessly and unselfishly as Secretary; his efforts to further the cause of the Association have been most enthusiastic. . . .

"No other person has contributed in such an outstanding manner to the success of Alumni affairs. When collapse has seemed inevitable it has been his part to remind us of our debt to our University—to make us more active as its graduates. . . .

"With regret, we accept the resignation of Mr. Taylor, but we qualify our acceptance—we ask 'Geoff' to continue to watch over the affairs of the Association in the future, and to remind us, if we fail to remember, of our duty to the University."

THE NEW TRAIL

A Quarterly Report of Campus Activities

An official publication of the University of Alberta and its Alumni Association. Any person interested in the University may subscribe at the rate of one dollar a year.

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Editorial

Memorial Scholarships

The long-awaited appeal for contributions to the Memorial Scholarship Fund has now been made. Those conducting the campaign have indicated that they are aiming for a fund of three hundred thousand dollars with which to establish a scholarship-bursary-loan foundation. Already a successful students' campaign for the fund has been completed.

In this plan we of the University family will have a memorial which will be commemorative and utilitarian. Not only will it perpetuate the service of the twenty-three hundred students, graduates, and staff members who enlisted, and the sacrifice of the one hundred and fifty-five who did not return, but it will, in addition, bring direct benefit to their dependents and to the dependents of all Alberta servicemen. Only a large sum will dignify our remembrance and meet the need.

The financial position of the widow of a serviceman is not a promising one. Widow's pensions are insufficient to allow either saving or planning for the higher education of their children. No government scheme covers the gap. The Memorial Scholarship Fund will make possible the attendance of many.

Terms of award and type of scholarship to be awarded have not yet been announced by the Memorial committee. It is to be hoped, however, that the administering body will retain a good deal of freedom of action so that the criteria of need and merit can be fully considered, and scholastic achievement will not be the sole yard-stick of selection. In this connection the scholarships, loans, and bursaries which are created should apply to every stage of training: to university entrance, undergraduate years, and graduate study. Careful consideration should be given also to the problem of awarding scholarships and other financial aid for use at other

Canadian—and Commonwealth—universities. Perhaps the sending of Alberta students to other institutions could be reciprocated by those institutions under a mutually beneficial student-exchange arrangement. But these are matters which can be solved when success is gained in the campaign.

We have all lost sons, brothers, cousins, or friends in the Second World War. It is to keep bright their memory that we will give to create Memorial Scholarships. The Fund's objective is a great objective, not merely great in term of dollars and cents, but great in that it is establishing a worthy object—an object worthy of the support of Alumni and all the University family.

* * * * *

F. M. SALTER

With the October issue of *The New Trail*, Mr. Salter relinquished the editorship for a well-earned rest. We wish him joy of his leisure and comfort ourselves in his promise of continuing interest and assistance.

Mr. Salter took up *The Trail* in 1942, when he was already burdened with extra duties as an instructor in the RCAF, and all through the crowded war years he has brought to the task unfailing enthusiasm and freshness of outlook. To the many Alumni then in the services, or for other reasons away from home, *The New Trail* became a welcome reminder of well-loved, familiar things, and a proudly displayed token that they were graduates of no mean University. They and all *The New Trail's* readers will sorely miss the Editor's wise and witty essays and his charming sketches of the Old Professor.

We would like to say many nice things about Mr. Salter, but we feel that eulogies are superfluous and unwanted. Any subscriber to *The New Trail* over the last few years is fully aware of his contribution to the intellectual worth and literary quality of the magazine, and we are sure that Mr. Salter does not want compliments. As a matter of fact, we strongly suspect that, in spite of over-work and wartime frustrations, he enjoyed the work immensely.

What we do want to thank Mr. Salter for is his vision of our University, as it is, and as it could be. In his farewell editorials he mentions as a disability the fact that he is not an alumnus of Alberta, but, in one regard at least, this was an asset rather than a disability, for we can allow others to say of us what we would not say of ourselves—even though we may have suspected something of the sort all the time. Many of us have been seeing a bit of the world in recent years; we have seen other older, more richly endowed institutions across Canada or in the old lands; but most of us have felt that, as Mr. Salter puts it, our university is "big, if not in size and numbers, certainly in spirit." It is this vision of a great University, great in the quality of the teachers and students who are the essence of its being, and great in its service to the community and province as a whole, that we hope to keep always before the readers of *The New Trail*. And this, we feel sure, will be sufficient reward to Mr. Salter for the many hours of precious time that he has so faithfully and unselfishly given to this magazine.

The Editor Says:

Many advances were made by scientists in the British Commonwealth and the United States during the war; and their speedy application to military purposes was to quite an extent the result of close co-operation between the scientists of the various nations. The theme of the articles by Dr. Newton and Dr. Collip is co-operation: Dr. Newton deals with the Empire Scientific Conference held in Britain last summer; and Dr. Collip, in excerpts from the Convocation address he delivered in October, reviews the achievements of medical research during the war.

Dr. Collip, '24 '26, at present Director of the Research Institute of Endocrinology, outlines the medical research machinery which existed during the war. Several members of the staff of this University served in this organization: President Newton was a member of the Committee on Blood Preservation and directed experimental work in this connection in the Division of Biology of National Research Council; Dr. A. C. Rankin, Emeritus Professor of Bacteriology, represented the Director-General of Medical Services on the Associate Committee on Medical Research; Dr. H. H. Hepburn was a member of the sub-committee on Traumatic Injuries of the Nervous System; and Dr. J. W. Scott served on the Associate Committee and also as Chairman of the Western Regional Committee.

The Editor confesses to the common failing of the layman: he has always regarded scientists as an unapproachable group not possessing ordinary human feelings. It is therefore revealing and reassuring for him to read Dr. Newton's article: it tells him that scientists *have* hearts.

For the past ten years a branch of the Federal Government has been working quietly on the campus collecting and collating facts about

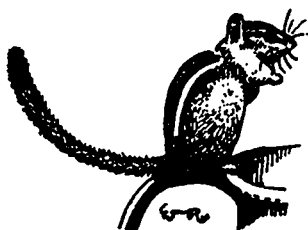
Alberta's economy. It is the Dominion Economics Division at present in charge of Dr. C. C. Spence. Walter Gainer '42 describes some of the projects in which the division has participated. The facts of this article, and the charts which accompany it, will be of interest to all Albertans.

Edmonton is the scene of publishing activity for this quarterly—Edmonton, The Gateway to the North. Yet we had to search through an atlas to find the exact Northland setting of the church service at Tuktoyaktuk. Miss van der Mark '41 travelled "down" North during the past summer, and in her delightfully refreshing sketch tells a tale of a people, as yet untouched by this atomic age, who can still pad "outside to the sunshine, unhurried and amicable."

"Extra-Curricular Activity in Civil Engineering" should not necessarily be associated with the Engineers' Song. L. A. Thorssen graduated from the University in 1939, and has been with the Civil Engineering Department in recent years. He relates some details of testing work done by the Department in connection with local wartime construction. We apologize to Mr. Thorssen for having hounded him for his story during some of his busiest days—but, now that we have our article, the end would seem to justify the means.

To conclude, we have two scenes of Alberta forests for this edition; neither is pretty. The pictures illustrate devastation by forest fire and by wasteful cutting. They do not, however, show the deleterious effect on the country's water supply with which Professor Cormack of the Botany Department deals in his article, "Watershed Protection." A lover of the outdoors, Professor Cormack knows his subject having participated in many surveys of our great forest reservoirs. His topic is one which none can ignore.





the chipmunk

Registration in September was the largest in the University's history. A total of 4210 students enrolled, an increase of 763, or twenty-two percent over the combined September and January classes in the 1945-6 session. Of the 4210 there are 2539 veterans studying under the provisions of rehabilitation legislation.

An increasing desire on the part of most students to acquire definite professional training in fields other than the liberal arts is evident in the registration figures. The following figures show the number of students enrolled in certain faculties and schools in the 1945-6 and 1946-7 sessions.

		1945-6		1946-7	
		No of students	% of registration	No of students	% of registration
App Sci		654	18.9	847	20.1
Ag		189	5.1	287	6.8
Arts		1142	33.1	1128	26.5
Comm		171	4.9	265	6.3
Dent		55	1.5	107	2.5
Educ.		793	23.0	794	18.8
Med.		153	4.4	145*	3.2
Pharm		74	2.1	100	2.3

(*Loss of one class due to deceleration.)

While these figures are by no means conclusive the tendency is however suggested. The average age of veterans attending University appears to be approximately twenty-five years, and many of them, naturally, desire to attain professional status in a financially profitable field as soon as possible. However desirable it may be for them to combine liberal arts courses with their professional courses, it is in most cases economically disadvantageous for them to do so. In this respect the student-veterans are also encouraged by DVA counselors to proceed as quickly as possible towards definite goals.

* * * *

Despite overcrowding there are signs on the campus of a return to normal. The January class, which coming on top of the regular classes caused great strain on accommodation and instructors last year, has been eliminated. Colder weather has muffled the noise of construction activity, although the builders have devised many ingenious methods of continuing their work.

Visits by distinguished foreign scholars are increasing in number now that travel restrictions are disappearing. Among those who have spoken to students this fall and winter are Dr. T. Z. Koo, who represented China at the San Francisco conference, Mr. Emeric Sala, Hungarian born businessman and author; Dr. Nicholas Tinbergen, experimental zoologist from the University of Leiden, Holland, Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova of Czechoslovakia, Canadian director of a private relief agency in Europe; and Dr. Nejldo Izzedin, Arab graduate of Vassar, and member of the staff of the Arab office in Washington.

Art is also on tour again. In October a delightful exhibition of paintings and sculpture was displayed in the Arts Building. It featured works by three old masters, Constable, Reynolds, and Romney, and a selection of works chosen for what they reveal of modern trends which included pieces by Epstein, Sir George Clausen, Charles Conder, and Augustus John.

A Vancouver newspaper and the University of British Columbia also placed beauty on show in November. As the result of an "our-girls-are-prettier-than-your-girls" challenge, two young ladies from these halls travelled to the coast to participate in a beauty contest. A British Columbia co-ed won, but proud Albertans don't regard the result as conclusive.

Football, however, has been a different story. Varsity's "Golden Bears" played a very suc-

cessful season during which they defeated the Saskatchewan "Huskies" for the western universities' championship. Alumni cheered the "Golden Bears" on during the Homecoming Day game, and the "Golden Bears" showed their gratitude by turning in an emphatic win over the "Huskies."

* * * *

North of the North Lab another temporary building is being constructed. The term "temporary" perhaps dignifies this latest addition to the collection of huts that saw service as barracks and offices for the U.S. Army during the war—certainly if edifices like the Print Shop and the Cafeteria are designated "temporary" this most recent venture should be called "perishable".

However, the type of building is not of great consequence; what is important is that in an office in the south-west corner of the sprawling E-shaped encampment will soon be situated the Alumni Secretary and his helpmate, Kathleen Smith. And he wants to appeal to all past frequenters of the campus to search him out when they visit their alma mater.

He promises that maps will be supplied on request to add certainty to explorations of Alumni in quest of the new Alumni office.

* * * *

Although the University landscape may change, the tradition of Christmas examinations continues to flourish as of yore. Nowadays, however, the locale is different. The population of the University has increased to a point where it is no longer possible to administer a Christmas test in any subject in one classroom; and so the former RCAF Drill Hall, seating 500 students, is employed.

At the north end of the Drill Hall is a "crush corridor" separated from the part of the hall in which examinations are written by a high barrier of fibre-board. Beyond this barrier are the examination tables and chairs, twenty rows, with twenty-five tables and chairs in each row. The great floor space is covered with heavy white canvas which serves not only to protect the fine gymnasium floor, but also to mute the footfall of those students who choose to leave while the examination is still in progress. Examination supervisors are able to reach the ear of the farthest and deafest student by means of a public address system which in-

cludes ten loud-speakers ranged throughout the building.

It makes quite a picture—five hundred heads bent over as many scribbling hands; sometimes looking up momentarily to seek inspiration amongst the vaulted rafters, and then looking down again to pour their knowledge—or their bewilderment—through their pens onto the thirsty Christmas examination paper.

* * * *

Early in 1946 it appeared that it would be impossible to accommodate all 1946-47 students in peace-crowded Edmonton and so plans were laid to ensure adequate housing facilities. Arrangements were made with government authorities to convert huts at the former U.S. air base into living quarters for one thousand single student-veterans, and with the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to convert nineteen H-huts into 133 suites for married student-veterans.

Existing unoccupied space was not ignored. In September the Students' Union made a vigorous appeal to Edmonton householders and 1391 citizens responded with offers of rooms.

As a result of the success of this latter effort, and in view of the fact that first-year veteran enrollment was seven hundred lower than had been anticipated, a surplus of single veterans' accommodation developed. This surplus came into good use when the Canadian Vocational Training School at Red Deer was closed and its students were moved to the CVT school at Edmonton. The suites for married student-veterans, now almost completed, will be fully occupied. Rental charge for the suites is the very low monthly rate of twenty-five dollars, all utilities included.

Credit for the organization of Air Base project is due to administrators of DVA, L. D. Byrne, deputy minister of economic affairs, A. Arnold, director of provincial housing, and to Army and RCAF officials. In addition, many University staff members have given much time to the intricacies of the problem.

* * * *

Word has been received from Mr. W. B. Herbert, Chief of Canadian Recruitment for the United Nations, that "attractive opportunities for employment, with the United Nations organization, will open to Canadian citizens from time to time." Mr. Herbert, who is a

graduate of this University, '21, '26, goes on to say:

"Generally speaking, the conditions of employment with United Nations are attractive; involving permanency, good salaries, freedom from national income taxation, pension rights, generous leave provision and opportunities for promotion. While the great portion of staff is posted for service at the headquarters established of United Nations, there will always be some positions involving travel or service overseas.

"United Nations welcomes applications for examination and classification, with a view to establishing lists of candidates eligible for appointments in the future. Inasmuch as applications will be received from all parts of the world, competition for appointments will be keen, and it is therefore advisable for candidates to supply the fullest information concerning their training and experience and other qualifications."

Correspondence and requests for Application Forms should be addressed to The Director, Bureau of Personnel, United Nations, Lake Success, N.Y.

* * * *

Citizens' Forum is now firmly established in Alberta as a weekly radio programme of more than usual interest and of considerably more than usual value to the community.

The programme is sponsored jointly by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, and the Provincial Secretary for Alberta is Mr. A. S. R. Tweedie, M.A., Assistant Professor of Extension, University of Alberta, from whom detailed information may be obtained.

In essence it consists of putting over the air at weekly intervals a discussion conducted by experts on the major problems of national and international affairs with which Canada is confronted. Groups of citizens meet to listen to these discussions and thereafter to continue the discussion within their own homes. In this work they are assisted by the provision in advance of a short study bulletin prepared by the National Office of Citizens' Forum in which is given condensed information likely to add both point and background to their listening and to their subsequent discussion.

Each forum appoints a secretary, among whose duties is the forwarding, to the Provin-

cial Secretary of Citizens' Forum, of a brief review of his group's findings on each topic as it is discussed. It is thereby possible for the Provincial Secretary to arrive at some estimation of public opinion within the province on any given topic, and at higher level, for the National Office to make an assessment of opinion on a Dominion wide basis.

Citizens' Forum was started in war time, for even as we fought for survival we talked of things to come when war was done—full employment, better housing, social security, peace built on a durable foundation, and so on.

These questions, and many others, still demand that the average citizens both think and make his opinion known, provided that he finds the facts and discusses the issues against a factual background. In this way things can be done both in local communities and in Canada as a whole.

There is little doubt that this Canadian adaptation of the "town meeting of the air" is well suited to a country in which the population is, in many areas, thinly scattered; and it is clear that such regular and informed discussions are already having their effect both locally and nationally. Citizens' Forum can be said to rate high among radio's more progressive attempts to render a real and valuable service to the community.

* * * *

Early in November the new Students' Union secretary-accountant took his post Archie Campbell, '45 Commerce graduate, was appointed after a great number of applications were reviewed. One of the first problems which Mr. Campbell tackled was the opening of the Varsity Rink for another season's skating. The Students' Union is a big business now; its annual budget is approximately sixty thousand dollars. Mr. Campbell's presence will give continuity of policy, and make for lighter work and smoother terms of office for student officials.

* * * *

Those of you who learned your soldiering from 'Taffy' Evans, or who trembled under the eye of Fred Purkis as he recounted the story of his having killed a man on the parade ground, would not know the COTC as it is today; nor would those of you who took your training during the war years. The new policy is one of training officers not only in the combat phases

of their particular arm, and other arms, of the service, but of giving them as well a thorough grounding in the staff and administrative work that lie behind that culminating point of warfare, the battle.

To accomplish this tremendous task, an entirely new method of training has been set up. Freshmen are interviewed during January and given details of the plan, including the various possibilities open to those who succeed in the course. The first real taste of training will come after candidates have been screened and accepted and when spring examinations are over.

Going to a special Officers' training Camp run by their own particular branch of the service, i.e. Armoured infantry, Engineers, etc., they will undergo the basic work required of all recruits, except that they will study more intensively. This camp will last from three to four months, during which time they will draw \$135 a month. When they return to the University as Sophomores, these Second Lieutenants will take forty hours of lectures and problem-solving in Military Science, Military History, Military Geography and Economics of Warfare.

With the exception of the Military Science which is given by a Resident Staff Officer (a Major, highly trained and qualified, and himself a University graduate), these lectures will be given by the appropriate members of the Academic Staff. A second summer of work will be spent by those students still able to meet the requirements, this time taking advanced training. As Juniors they will have another forty hours of lectures. With this amount of training they may go to the Reserve Army as Lieutenants. With a further year of work they may be commissioned (not merely qualified) as Captains of Reserve or Lieutenants of Active Army.

In view of the fact that Royal Military College is no longer running, and that the art of War is becoming increasingly technical, the Army would seem to be turning to the Universities for the future supply of trained officers. The program of studies will ensure a high standard of training, not only in the immediate requirements of modern war, but in all those broader aspects which must be understood by men who may well be given posts of great responsibility in any future military emergency.



Report to Medical Convocation, October 5, 1946

Robert Newton, President

Tonight the last graduates from the war-time accelerated programme in Medicine receive their degrees. I reviewed for members of Convocation in January of this year the substantial gains in time of making medical and dental graduates available to the service of their country by this programme at the University of Alberta. Expressed in terms of man-months, these gains totalled 2,449. A little of this will now be lost in the case of Medicine, which faculty will have no more graduates till May, 1948.

By the end of the war most universities were ready to say, "Never again", with respect to acceleration. But the compelling needs of the men and women returning from war service led to the establishment of an overlapping session beginning last January, and a full summer term beginning in May. Now the students from these have come forward to the session just begun, swelling our university registration to a total not far short of 4,000. About two-thirds of this total are war veterans.

We have been put to all sorts of shifts and stratagems to meet the problems of space, equipment, and staff. A number of army huts have been erected on the campus, and more are projected, to add to our teaching space. Teaching equipment is exceedingly hard to come by. We had hoped to get some of this from surplus stores released by the armed forces, but these stores, generally speaking, have not been made available to the universities. Qualified staff are also scarce, especially those with teaching experience, and though we have appointed 150 new members since VE-Day, the burden on the older men is still very heavy.

Student housing was simplified by the unexpectedly good response of Edmonton citizens to a campaign organized by the students. Over 1,400 rooms were made available, though some of these were too distant, and others too high-priced, to be entirely suitable. More accommodation is also being provided for married

veterans. To the 107 suites reconstructed from Dawson Creek huts, made available to married students last year, there are now being added 133 suites at the Airport, with the financial aid of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The Provincial Government undertook the conversion of two large huts at the Airport to quarters for 100 single student veterans, and is ready to provide further accommodation for single men there if needed.

Unfortunately, there has been grave disappointment among a large number of would-be students, both veterans and civilian, who have been unable to enter the faculty of their choice, specifically Medicine and Dentistry. The numbers which can be accommodated in these faculties are fairly rigidly controlled by the clinical facilities available for the senior years. A member of the University of British Columbia recently completed a survey of all the medical schools in Canada and 22 in the United States. He reported the minimum ratio of candidates for entrance to available places found anywhere was 3:1, and in some of the most famous schools as high as 30:1. Only one thing could be worse than the collective frustration arising from such a situation, and that would be to lower the standards of instruction by taking in more than could be handled properly, and so exposing the public to the ministrations of inadequately trained practitioners.

This week we had to make the difficult decision as to whether or not to begin another overlapping session next January. There was danger in adding to the overcrowding and overloading, the danger that for the sake of another hundred students, who would require separate accommodation and instruction in many different courses, we might prejudice the quality of instruction of all 4,000 students in the University. Our negative decision was further influenced by the fact that a January class would have to unite with the present freshmen class next fall, a class already much the largest

in the history of the University, too large for most effective instruction in the heavy laboratory courses of the senior years. Anything we do to level off the peaks in our registration curve will redound to the benefit of all students concerned throughout the whole of their four years in the University.

Now a word as to the place of a university in this troubled world. Peace and freedom are on the defensive. Modern war inevitably swings all governments towards a totalitarian basis. The fear of war has much the same effect. The vast preparations necessary for modern war can scarcely be carried out without introducing a great deal of regimentation, a large number of centralized controls. We must learn, and achieve, the basis of peace or we shall lose permanently much of our freedom.

In face of such a threat it is incumbent upon every citizen to examine himself as to whether he is doing all he can in his own place to protect and promote the cause of freedom. Members of a university may well take their stand on the dictum of Isaiah "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times." Or, if they prefer a secular authority, on the words of Plato: "Until political greatness and wisdom meet in one, cities will never have rest from their evils,—no, nor the human race."

Our job then is to promote wisdom and knowledge in ourselves and in our students. Graduates of a university should be apostles of wisdom and understand, and so help our people achieve peace and freedom.

In a commencement address delivered in 1877, George William Curtis said: "Our safety lies not in our institutions but in ourselves." In another commencement address delivered in this year 1946, John Foster Dulles said "It is

dangerous to give freedom to people who do not feel under a moral compulsion to exercise self-restraint and self-sacrifice, who are not sufficiently educated so that they can see and understand the effect on others of what they do. An irreligious and uneducated people inevitably falls under despotism."

What kind of education will develop this self-discipline, this unselfishness and moral responsibility? If you answer that the first step is to provide teachers who are themselves devoted to these ideals, you will be right. But great as is the influence of informal contacts with such men, we are still bound to consider what further may be done by reorganization of the formal curriculum of studies. Faced with such a duty, we must embark upon a programme of study and experiment.

A number of universities have undertaken studies along this line, and notable reports have been published by Harvard and Yale. It has become clear that a distinction must be made between general and special education. Special education is designed to give a degree of mastery in one field, the field in which the student presumably intends to make his living after he leaves college. There has been an increasing tendency to devote more and more attention to a special field, neglecting the general education which is so necessary to the development of broad-minded citizens.

I am happy to announce that new students entering the Faculty of Arts and Science this fall have embarked on a programme designed to restore the balance. Other faculties of the University are giving close study to the same problem. All desire to do their part in making this University count to the utmost in promoting a saner post-war world.

University Press Releases

Thursday, October 3, 1946.

It is unlikely that the University of Alberta will start another overlapping session in January, 1947. The number of prospective applicants is too small to justify the numerous separate classes they would require and which would be very difficult to arrange with the present shortage of both space and staff.

Any fully qualified matriculants resident in Alberta who deferred entrance in September in the expectation they could enter in January are notified that late registrations for the current session are still being accepted and that students entering this week will suffer no real handicap. Candidates for entrance to pre-medicine and pre-dentistry should not count on securing admission, unless they receive individual communications from the University.

Tuesday, October 21, 1946.

The University Board of Governors held its regular quarterly meeting on Friday, September 27, in the Senate Chamber at the University.

The Chairman made appreciative remarks concerning the distinguished service of Hon Mr Justice Ford, whose term of office as Chancellor and member of the Board of Governors was completed this summer. He also welcomed Dr McNally, who had hitherto been a member in his capacity as Deputy Minister of Education, but now appeared as Chancellor of the University.

The President reported that the number of student veterans registering for this session, though large, was substantially less than had been anticipated, and that consequently the need for further expansion in accommodation for single men already arranged at the Airport was not quite clear. This matter was referred to the Executive Committee for further study. It was agreed, however, to build additional teaching huts at the University, since those already constructed were crowded to the limit, and more laboratory space would be required as the large Freshman class moves on to senior years.

The Board approved the following promotions: Professor Andrew Stewart, from Associate Professor to Professor of Political Economy,

to fill the vacancy left by the departure of Professor G. A. Elliott; Dr. H. R. MacLean, from Associate Professor to Professor of Operative Dentistry; Dr. R. A. Rooney, from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, Dr. S. D. Fraser, from Lecturer to Assistant Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry.

The Board approved the following new appointments: Former Dean R. S. L. Wilson, to be Professor Emeritus of Civil Engineering; R. H. G. Orchard, to be Assistant Professor of Drama; Mrs. F. Owen, to be Sessional Instructor in German, E. Reinhold, to be part-time Sessional Instructor in German, A. W. Poushinsky, to be part-time Sessional Instructor in Russian; Mrs. Marion Lauder, to be part-time Sessional Instructor in Music; Dr. W. G. Corns, to be Assistant Professor of Plant Science; J. E. Price, to be Sessional Instructor in Poultry L. M. Smith, to be Sessional Instructor in Dairying; M. N. Shandro, to be Sessional Lecturer in Electrical Engineering, J. W. Forster, to be Sessional Lecturer in Civil Engineering, D. S. Harvie, R. J. Hollingshead, E. Sanden, to be Sessional Instructors in Civil Engineering, M. D. Winning, to be Demonstrator in Chemical Engineering; Dr. J. W. Neilson, to be Assistant Professor of Peridontia and Oral Pathology, Dr. G. A. Brass, to be Lecturer in Operative Dentistry; Dr. R. B. Cameron, to be Lecturer in Dental Therapeutics; Dr. W. Orobko, to be Lecturer in Operative Dentistry, Dr. W. E. Webber, to be Lecturer in Professional Ethics; Dr. D. E. Florence, to be Instructor in Oral Anatomy, Dr. B. J. Eastwood, Dr. D. R. Stewart, Dr. W. R. Stuart, Dr. R. H. Blaquiere, and Dr. A. D. Fee, to be Instructors in Prosthetic Dentistry; S. H. Morrison, F. G. Young, E. W. Woods, and N. Safran, to the part-time staff of the Faculty of Education, Calgary; Miss Mary E. Green, to be Sessional Instructor in Bacteriology.

It was agreed to transfer Mr. G. K. Sheane, Associate Professor of Education, from Calgary to Edmonton for this session, because of the very heavy registration in the Faculty of Education at Edmonton. It was also agreed that students in the Calgary Branch might be authorized to take at Mount Royal College certain junior courses not yet available in the Faculty of Education there.

Thursday, October 31, 1946.

The Senate of the University of Alberta held its regular fall meeting on October 29, under the chairmanship of the new Chancellor, Dr. G. F. McNally. All members joined in tribute to Mr. A. E. Ottewell, long secretary of the Senate, and Mr. D. E. Cameron, University librarian, both of whom died recently.

The main business of the meeting was the reception and discussion of reports from four standing committees.

The report of the Committee on Extension was limited to the period beginning April 1, 1946, the preceding period having been covered by the printed report of Extension Activities for 1945-46. During the summer there had been held the second annual Refresher Course in School Administration in May, attended by some 85 school divisional secretary-treasurers and trustees; the 28th annual Farm Young People's Week from June 5 to 13, attended by 300 rural young people between the ages of 16 and 27; the 7th annual Community Art School at Lethbridge from June 18 to 30, under the direction of Professor H. G. Glyde; the 8th annual Refresher Course in Municipal Administration at the University from June 19 to 22, attended by 76 municipal secretary-treasurers, councillors, and others, Community Life Conferences in June and July at McLennan and Lake Saskatoon; as well as the 14th annual summer session of the Banff School of Fine Arts from July 17 to August 24.

The Banff School was the major activity, with 552 students from eight of the nine provinces in Canada and 16 states of the Union. Members of the Senate were greatly interested in the progress of this School, which is now beginning, with help from private sources, the development of its own St. Julien site on Tunnel Mountain, a site unsurpassed for scenic grandeur.

The Committee on Fraternities and Residential Clubs reported the codifying of regulations to ensure the smooth and satisfactory working of these organizations. These regulations have been discussed with representatives of all the fraternities and clubs concerned.

The Committee on Honorary Degrees brought forward for discussion a set of general guiding principles, which were approved by the Senate. No names were put forward at this meeting, since another meeting will be held before the Convocation in May of next year.

The Committee on Student Affairs reported a number of changes in organizations conducted by committees including representatives of both students and staff. The Men's Athletic Association and the Women's Athletic Association have been amalgamated into one body, known as the University Athletic Board, with three student representatives and two members of the University teaching staff, one of which is to be the Professor of Physical Education, who will act as executive officer for the Board. The fees collected for athletic purposes will be expended on the advice of this Board. A Rink Committee was also approved, composed of two student members and two staff members, with the Professor of Physical Education added ex-officio. The Daily Bulletin was approved as an official publication of the Students' Union, the purpose of this mimeographed sheet being to keep students fully informed of announcements regarding current events.

A submission was received from the Calgary Committee on the development of a southern branch of the University. After full and sympathetic discussion of this submission, it was agreed that a committee of the Senate, including the Chancellor, the Chairman of the Board, the President, and Dean LaZerte, should visit Calgary some time during the winter in order to discuss with the Calgary committee the points raised in their memorandum.

Before the meeting adjourned, the President reported informally on recent developments in the University, especially in regard to steps taken to meet teaching space problems. The Army huts completed or under construction are solving this problem about as well as could be expected in the circumstances. He emphasized, however, the necessity of getting forward with the permanent building programme in order to cope with increased demands for laboratory space which would arise as the present very large Freshman class moves on to senior years. Of about 4,150 students now in the University, nearly 2,000 are in the Freshman year.

At the week-end the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors also held a meeting, at which the following new appointments were approved: D. Panar, to be Sessional Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Dr. H. L. Richard and Dr. H. Meltzer, to be Instructors in Clinical Surgery; Dr. A. Somerville, to be Instructor in Hygiene, G. Skinner, A. Hamilton, E. King, and J. Meikle, to be Sessional Instructors in Accounting; Dr. L. E. Beauchamp, to be Sessional

Demonstrator in Physiology and Pharmacology; K. G. McKenzie and H. G. Johnson, to be Sessional Instructors in Law.

Saturday, November 23, 1946.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Governors held its regular monthly meeting this week under the chairmanship of Hon. Mr. Justice H. H. Parlee.

A letter of resignation was received from Dr. John Ferguson, Assistant Professor of Physiology, who is leaving to take a post at Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska. Miss Phyllis Cowan, Radio Secretary and part-time Instructor in Classics, was given leave of absence from December 1, in order to hold a British Council scholarship in England during the calendar year 1947. Miss Cowan will study at the University College of Hull. Miss Margery MacKenzie was appointed to fill Miss Cowan's place during the latter's absence.

Mr. A. D. Cairns, Supervisor of Examinations in the Department of Education, was appointed Assistant Registrar. Mr. Cairns graduated from the University of Alberta in 1938 and obtained his High School Teacher's Certificate in 1940. After two years' experience as principal of Beaverlodge School, he enlisted in the R.C.A.F., from which Service he was discharged last spring, and took up his position with the Department of Education. His appointment follows a keenly contested competition, in which there were eighty applicants.

Mrs. Helen S. Bentley and Mrs. Mary S. Hood were appointed Sessional Instructors in Household Economics. Professor Nicholas Tinbergen, of Leyden University, Holland, and Dr. Leopold Infeld, Professor of Applied Mathematics, University of Toronto, were appointed to give special lectures in December and April respectively.

Friday, December 13, 1946

The regularly quarterly meeting of the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta was held in the Senate Chamber on December 11, with Mr. Justice H. H. Parlee in the chair.

The main item of business was the consideration of estimates for 1947-48. The President explained that we were now budgeting for what may be the largest year in the history of the University for some little time. The

present fourth year contains only 158 students, as compared with 2,076 in the first year. Fourth year students will graduate in the spring and be replaced next fall by a new first year, provisionally estimated at about 750 students. The net total registration is therefore likely to be substantially increased. This meant an inevitable increase in current estimates. Capital estimates were also bound to be substantial for the next few years, since only by pressing forward with the building programme can we expect to meet the more exacting requirements of the large classes now moving forward from freshman to senior years. Senior classes are more specialized and must be subdivided into smaller groups. They also need more laboratory space.

A submission from the Calgary committee on the development of a University branch there urged that the University appoint seven more instructors for the 1947-48 session, to make possible a full two-year programme of teacher-training in that city. The complete course cannot be given without the support of several teachers in Arts and Science subjects. In view of the heavy investment made this year in building and equipping huts on the University campus at Edmonton, the Board of Governors, while entirely sympathetic with the claims of Calgary to better service, felt that the financial aspects of the question would require very careful study before further commitments at the present time were made.

Mr. H. B. Mayo, now pursuing graduate study in economics and political science in Oxford University, was appointed Assistant Professor of Political Economy from September 1, 1947. Mr. Mayo is a native of Newfoundland, and a Rhodes Scholar from Dalhousie University. After teaching in Newfoundland for a few years, he was appointed lecturer in the University of Alberta Department of Extension for 1940-41. Then he enlisted in the R.C.A.F. and saw five years' service. On demobilization in England he proceeded to Oxford, and will return to the University of Alberta on the completion of his post-graduate research.

Professor H. W. Hewetson, Assistant Professor of Political Economy, was granted sabbatical leave for the academic year 1947-48, in order to carry on special research at the University of Chicago.

In Memoriam

DONALD EWING CAMERON

Of the hosts of friends in all walks of life who think of the passing of D. E. Cameron with a keen sense of personal loss, many are readers of *The New Trail*. Most of these will have their own vivid and pleasant memories of our late librarian. Before saying something about mine, let me give a few salient facts about his career.

He was a son of the country school-house, the Scottish country school-house, which has had a notable reputation in its own land for producing more than its share of the "lads o'pairts". One of a family of men and women who achieved distinction in various fields, he himself had a brilliant university career. In the University of Edinburgh, he was medalist for his year in Mathematics—a special flair for this subject appears to have run in his family. But he was the all-round type of student who stands out from the average in any class he enters. In his case, this early versatility was not what it usually is, a passing thing. It stayed with him and matured at last into a special kind of scholarship, of which I shall have more to say presently.

On completing his Arts career, he commenced his course in Theology at New College, Edinburgh. It was pretty generally accepted that one member of a family of scholars should go into the Ministry. A distinguished career in the Theological College was followed by a period at Göttingen University in Germany. Thence he returned to England to commence his pastoral work. He had two heavy city charges, first in London and then in Manchester. It became clear that this sort of environment (coupled no doubt with his own propensity for going two miles instead of the dutiful one) was undermining his health. Muggy Manchester, in particular, must have been all wrong. A change to a dry and bracing climate was imperative, and he came to Western Canada to a charge at Cardston in the south of the Province. It is altogether characteristic of the man that his few years in that region not only resulted in lasting friendships but left his mind stocked with a wealth of memories and anecdotes revolving around its many colorful characters, some of them already half-legendary. He was never more entertaining than when drawing on this fund.

The next phase came with the outbreak of war in 1914. He crossed the seas again, this time as an army chaplain. I wish I had written down some of his reminiscences of this period, especially the details of that story of how he handled the defence of a young officer whom he knew to be a thoroughly decent fellow at bottom but who had an obviously hopeless case against a charge which might result in his being cashiered. By dint of a meticulous and painstaking investigation (guided by Cameron ingenuity) the "prisoner's friend" discovered a technical irregularity which caused the charge to be dropped; he got the man off to everybody's immense relief.

It was at this time that he made the acquaintance of Dr. H. M. Tory, the first President of the University. The position of librarian had just become vacant and Dr. Tory invited Mr. Cameron to accept it.

I first met the man on the day following my arrival in Edmonton to join the staff of the Department of Philosophy. That is exactly a quarter of a century ago, and for me it was the beginning of a friendship without which my life would have been very appreciably poorer. Time, which can stale most things, worked the other way in this, for it brought an ever deepening appreciation of his rare qualities of mind and character.

There was his scholarship. As Dr. R. K. Gordon put it in another connection: "Mr. Cameron was a scholar but of an unusual kind. He ignored the usual boundaries between this and that field of knowledge. He was no narrow specialist or expert. His mind was searching and curious and, above all, humane." His scholarship had indeed qualities which in their combination are rare enough to be almost paradoxical. It was remarkably many-sided but without a touch of dilettantism. It was thorough and profound but without the least



flavor of pedantry. And its resources could be mobilized for the purpose in hand with amazing facility and effectiveness. He himself refused to see any merit in what he attributed to a gift of sheer memory—"my fly-paper kind of memory", he called it. The truth is that it was a clear case of the kind of memory that is a function of superior mental capacity.

I have often thought that he would have been an acquisition to the teaching staff of any university in the English-speaking world. On the other hand, if he had set himself to write for publication, with his power of summoning whatever he needed from the "vasty deep" of his scholarship, his instinct for humanising his learning without cheapening it and, to cap it all, his command of a style which gave distinction to whatever he wrote (he could make one limpid sentence do the work of a paragraph), I have no doubt that he could have made a lasting contribution to the literature of the English Essay.

He chose the other way, the way of direct personal influence. That influence has left its mark in many places. Among his academic colleagues, I imagine there are very few who are not in his debt for fresh stimulus and direction, often in the field of their own specialization. I would drop casually into his office and just as casually he would show me a sentence in which old Montagne had stated the essential principle of Freudian therapeutics or do Quincey had formulated the basic concept of Gestalt psychology. And so it went on.

His personal influence on students was especially noteworthy—he was proverbially “the students’s friend”. I have often found myself wondering how many of our students, in looking back over it all, have felt that the best part of their education came from their occasional contacts with the Librarian. Lest anyone take such a statement to be just pardonable exaggeration, I quote from a letter to the ex-editor of *The New Trail*, which was shown to me just after I had written that very statement: “This sudden recall to alumni consciousness [the writer is forwarding the annual dues] has been prompted by the news of the death of D. E. Cameron. I am deeply grieved. I knew Mr. Cameron for only a few days at the close of my four years at the University of Alberta, but the short contact has left on me a life-long impression. Anyone who has known the man will know what I mean. My only regret is that I did not know him longer. I attribute this omission in my education to the fact that, as an Engineering student, I made no contact with him. But I am now thankful for the circumstance of being Senior Class President, which brought me to him. Little did I realize that the little time and effort required of said position would be so extravagantly rewarded.” If more is needed, let the reader turn to the literary vignette from the pen of an artist (Gwen Pharis Ringwood) which the editor tells me was “unsolicited” but for which (being all the better for coming in that way) I hope he finds space in this issue. It is surely fitting that Camerons’ last service to the University should be in the capacity of adviser to students returning from the armed services; and we know how he threw himself, heart, head, and hand, into that.

Hardly less remarkable was his influence on the general public. As Dr. Gordon put it in the tribute already mentioned: never had a university a better “spokesman”,—one would have said “advertisement” except that he would have abhorred the word. With the business man, the professional man, the farmer, the homesteader in his shack, he was equally well met. I have observed him often in these relationships, especially in the last. If Dr. E. A. Corbett reads these lines, he will, like me, find clearly etched on his memory the picture of many a perfect day of hunting in the Alberta woods, the Alberta October at its glorious best, dropping in at this “place” and that, extricating Cameron from cronies who would not let him go, ending perhaps with a harvest-home supper in the little community hall and, at some point in the proceedings, the inevitable “few words” from Mr. Cameron, punctuated (but not at all interrupted) by someone going outside to walk a vociferous infant around or, it might be, to stop a general war which had broken out among the dogs. Cameron knew all these people, including their children, by name. One of them said to me once, when I remarked how they all seemed to enjoy Mr. Cameron’s visit, that he “lived for it”.

He was widely in demand as a public speaker. How many a club secretary has got himself out of a jam by a last-minute appeal to the Librarian! While he could give a most effective address on short notice—so short as to make the thing practically extempore—when asked to prepare a formal paper, he set a very high standard on himself. It would always be a finished thing, based on an exhaustive investigation of relevant sources and could easily have been expanded into a learned brochure. The resources of wit and humour were delightfully at his command and they were used not so much for themselves as to make important observations stick in the mind. In repartee, he could be neatly squelching, and yet without hurt. To give a single sample: once, when he had given a talk on a Biblical subject (he was a Bible scholar of the first rank), one of the audience stood up and asked whether it was not the case that a vessel built according to the specifications given for Noah’s ark would not float at all—to be suavely assured that “the ark floated very well indeed on those legendary waters for which it was built!”

He had that quality of detachment which some philosophers have considered the most characteristic trait of the cultivated mind. It had no doubt much to do with the calmness of mood and manner which was habitual with him. But he could be roused to anger and, when so stirred, his denunciation was forthright and fearless and could be scathing. But it was always some concrete instance of wrong or injustice which galled his soul. The red-hot abstractions left him cold. I think he saw in them a reincarnation of the spirit of old

bigotries which made for suppression of free and reasonable discussion; and his weight was always thrown in the scales of the side of tolerance.

He was quite unworldly in the sense of having little concern for his own material interests. Indeed, as I always thought and sometimes told him, he had that quality to a fault. He was of the kind who never would lay up treasures on earth. But he assuredly laid up a goodly treasure of fragrant memories in the hearts of his friends and there it will remain and be fondly hoarded until they, too, in their time, come to journey's end.

A few years ago, the University lost by death another distinguished member of its faculty. Not long before his death, this gentleman dropped into Mr. Cameron's office where I, too, happened to be. He had just come out of hospital and looked very shaky. When we asked him how he felt, he replied that there was nothing to bother about now except his epitaph. "I have one all ready for you," said Cameron, entering into the spirit of this stoicism. "Here lies a man who never allowed his mind to lie down on the job." The professor was obviously pleased as well as amused by this formula, which, by the way, was an absolutely exact characterisation. If I were asked to suggest an epitaph for D.E. himself (to use the old familiar sobriquet), I think I know where I would find it. I would turn to that noble line of the Latin dramatist Terence and adapt it to make it read:

Homo fuit; nil humani a se alienum putavit.

—JOHN MACDONALD.

FOR D. E. CAMERON

They say you are lost to us, but we know that isn't true. Your presence is felt in every corner of the campus you helped to build. You are there, for all of us who knew you, standing on the library steps, stoop-shouldered, in your brown buffalo coat, a pipe in your mouth, your face a mingling of kindness and irony and a kind of pondering detachment. Your rich Scotch voice has brought us out of our ivory towers and taught us to think in terms of individual responsibility. Again that same voice has cut through our preoccupation with "getting on" and directed us towards the stars. You knew more about life than most men, cared more about it. You knew that a thousand small things and a few great events fuse to shape our lives. You knew that education is of no value unless it kindles an excitement in the mind, a zest for learning, a delight in knowledge and the pursuit of knowledge. You told us that no man can count himself worthy of a degree, unless he has learned to think for himself.

There seemed to be more simplicity in you than in most men. You never talked down to people. Out of your own rich appreciation of books and people, of little oddities of human thought and behavior, out of a deep, chuckling spring of humour, and a quiet affection for your fellows, you gave counsel to all of us who asked for it, and there were many—counsel and when needed, practical help. Yet you never allowed us to feel that we were in your debt. You did make us aware of a debt to our communities, our country and humanity.

You sent us to some books for facts. (They say you never forgot a book that had passed through your hands.) You sent us to other books for light along the track of human thought. You sent us out to look for jobs, knowing us to be callow and untried or filled with self-importance, but you bolstered us with your faith in what we might achieve. You shared with us the comedy that came your way, taught us not to ignore the comedy that came ours. You gave us a sense of some inner strength to be derived from homes where people, not things, are what matter.

There will be many winter evenings when, between four and five o'clock, some of us who knew you will walk in the blue dusk across the snow-covered campus. For us you will be there too, standing at the East door of the Arts Building, smoking your pipe, looking on the world with compassion and affection and delight. While we who knew you live, you can never be lost to us.

—GWEN PHARIS RINGWOOD.

Trail Blazers

HENRY GRATTAN NOLAN '14

War crimes trials in Japan have not been receiving as much publicity as those at Nuremberg, and no doubt many Albertans may be surprised to learn that the prosecutor for Canada is an Alberta graduate, Henry Grattan Nolan.

Brigadier Nolan is a Calgarian, son of the late P. J. ("Paddy") Nolan, K.C. He graduated from Alberta in 1914 and was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship in 1915, but as it was then war-time, he joined the British Army. A year later he transferred to the Canadian Army and served in France and Belgium, receiving the M.C. and a Mention in Despatches.

After the war Mr. Nolan resumed his studies under the Rhodes Scholarship. He graduated from University College, Oxford, in the Honors School of Jurisprudence in 1921, and was called to the English Bar from Gray's Inn in 1922. However, he returned to Canada and practiced law in Calgary with R. B. Bennett (now Viscount Bennett). He has appeared as counsel in cases before both the Supreme Court of Canada and the Privy Council; and was appointed King's Counsel in 1934. The following year he acted as counsel for the Royal Commission which investigated the Petroleum Industry in Canada, and in 1939 was counsel for some of the principal defendants in the Tobacco Companies Combines Case.

On the outbreak of the Second World War, Mr. Nolan rejoined the Canadian Army, this time serving as a legal officer in the Branch of the Judge Advocate General. In 1944 he was appointed Vice-Judge Advocate General of the Canadian Army with the rank of Brigadier. His services were recognized in the King's New Year's Honors List of 1946, wherein he was awarded the OBE.

It was in June, 1946, that he took up his present appointment. Brigadier Nolan's work consists in presenting to the tribunal the constitutional organization of Japan with particular reference to the various offices and commands held by the individual defendants.

GEORGE SALT '24

With the modesty of a true scholar Dr. George Salt is chary of information regarding his personal life, but the bare details of his academic progress tell the story of a brilliant career in entomology which has led from Alberta to Harvard, thence to Cuba and Colombia and finally to Cambridge, where he is now the dean of King's College.

George Salt was born in Loughborough, England, came to Calgary where he attended Crescent Heights High School, and entered the University of Alberta in 1921. He graduated in 1924 with first class honors in Botany, and then proceeded to Harvard for post-graduate work under the Anna C. Ames Memorial Scholarship. The following year he went to Cuba on an Atkins Studentship for research at the Harvard Experimental Station there, where he collected specimens and scientific data. Two years later he received a Doctor of Science degree from Harvard. In the same year he went to Colombia as entomologist to the United Fruit Company,

returning to Harvard the following year as National Research Fellow in Zoology. The year 1929 found him with the Imperial Bureau of Entomology in Farnham Royal, England.

He entered Cambridge in 1932 as Royal Society Moseley Research student and was awarded his Ph.D. in 1933. He was elected first holder of the Stringer Fellowship, tenable at King's College, which is open to graduate members and research students of the university whose study falls within the fields of chemistry, experimental physics, or the chemistry or physiology of plant or animal life.

He was a lecturer in zoology at Cambridge in 1937 and two years later was appointed to his present position as dean of King's College. During the war he was engaged in research on the control of wireworms for the Ministry of Agriculture. His third doctorate, an Sc.D. from Cambridge, came in 1941.

Dr. Salt's interests are not exclusively academic, however. He finds time for such diversified hobbies as mountain climbing, scribing and illuminating, and gardening. He is married to the former Joyce Laing, Fellow of Newnham College, Cambridge, and has one son, Michael, born in 1943.

GEORGE FRANCIS GILMAN STANLEY '29

When the official history of Canada's part in the Second World War is published, it will be to a great extent the work of an Alberta graduate, George Francis Gilman Stanley.

Born in Calgary in 1917, Col. Stanley graduated in Honors History in 1929. He received a Rhodes Scholarship through which he attended Keble College, Oxford, from 1929 to 1936. His Oxford career was distinguished by his winning a Beit Senior Research Scholarship in Colonial History and in 1934 a Royal Society of Canada Research Fellowship. He holds his B.A., B.Litt., M.A., and D.Phil. from Oxford, and in 1937 became a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.

On leaving Oxford he was appointed lecturer and later professor at Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick. Shortly after the outbreak of war he joined the army and went overseas in 1942 as a major in the Historical Section, at Canadian Military Headquarters, London. He later became Assistant Historical officer with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In his present appointment as Deputy Director of the Historical Section, Department of National Defence, he is responsible under the director, Colonel C. P. Stacey, for supervising work of the Historical Section of the department, assisting in editing publications of the section and production of historical narratives upon which the official history of Canada's part in the war of 1939-45 will be based.

Besides a number of articles published in the *Canadian Historical Review*, the *Journal of Army Historical Research* and other periodicals, Col. Stanley is author of "The Birth of Western Canada", and co-author with C. P. Stacey of "The Canadians in Britain, 1939-44", published by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa, in 1945.

At the conclusion of his present work, Col. Stanley will take up an appointment as professor of Canadian history at the University of British Columbia.

MATTHEW HENRY HALTON '29

When political disturbances in Europe in the early 1930's pointed to the rising menace of Nazi Germany, a young correspondent of the *Toronto Star* continually warned Canadians of the danger of the situation. He was Matthew Halton, graduate in Arts of 1929 at the University of Alberta.

Born in Pincher Creek, Alberta, Halton attended High School there and took teacher training at the Calgary Normal School. After he had earned enough to put himself through University, he registered in Arts in 1925. His academic record was good, and it won for him the I.O.D.E. Scholarship when he graduated in 1929, but more important to his future was his work as Editor-in-Chief of *The Gateway*.

In 1931 "Matt" joined the staff of the *Toronto Star*. His exceptional journalistic ability was soon recognized, and 1932 found him abroad as British correspondent of the *Star* and Southam newspapers. In the following years he covered the Spanish Civil War and the Russo-Finnish War, and in his dispatches home tried to shake Canadians out of their belief that Hitler was a harmless comic opera figure.

When war came, Halton was sent first to Washington and then, in 1941, to Egypt. As a Canadian war correspondent he followed the North African and Italian campaigns, and in 1944 described the political and military events which had led from the rise of Hitlerism to the high point of Germany's power in *Ten Years to Alamein*. At the close of the war Halton returned briefly to Canada, and then left once more for England to become head of the CBC Overseas unit.

In this capacity Matthew Halton is once again seeking to keep Canadians informed of those political events and forces which are distant from, but not unconnected with, the Canadian scene. His voice is familiar to all who listen to the CBC News Roundup, and his address is c/o CBC Overseas Unit, Canada House, London.

Your Alumni Association is backing

THE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND (Alberta)

OBJECTIVE—a \$300,000.00 Scholarship Foundation.

PURPOSE—establishment of a War Memorial to provide Scholarships, grants, and other forms of financial assistance for the University education of children of War Veterans domiciled in Alberta.

ADMINISTRATION—by a Foundation or Trust composed of citizens representative of groups subscribing. Eligibility for awards will be based on need and merit within a system of priorities.

First Priority: to children of servicemen who died.

Second Priority: to children of ex-servicemen who were disabled.

Third Priority: to children of other ex-servicemen.

Fourth Priority: to any deserving student domiciled in Alberta.

CONTRIBUTIONS—are deductible from income for Income Tax purposes under the War Charities Act, 1939. An official receipt will be sent to all donors. Contributions may be made in full or may be pledged to cover a period of five years.

*Participation of every alumnus will ensure success in
the campaign.*

*Help boost the campaign by sending your contribution or
pledge now!*

In future editions of *The New Trail* this page will be devoted to a Box Score showing contribution totals of the fund.

Alumni Notes

Happy New Year, Friends!

Old times were recalled on Saturday, October 25, 1946, at the campus as over 400 alumni arrived to participate in the first annual alumni homecoming. A monster parade left the Arts Building at one o'clock, was reviewed at First Street and Jasper by Mayor Harry Ainlay '25, Dr. Robert Newton, and Hon. A. J. Hooke, Minister of Economic Affairs, and finally ended at Clarke Stadium. Here the Varsity Golden Bears romped through the Saskatoon Huskies in a battle royal, and won the Hardy trophy. An alumni banquet took place in the candle-lit campus cafeteria and green and gold surroundings as past students gathered to honor their alma mater. Dr. W. H. Swift '34 proposed a toast to the University, Miss Boyne Johnston, vice-president of the Students' Union, offered a toast to the alumni on behalf of the students, and L. Y. Cairns '12 replied. W. G. Pybus, president of the Students' Union, was toastmaster. Special guests present were: Mr. Justice Hugh J. Macdonald '21, '23, president of the Alumni Association, Mayor Harry Ainlay '25, and Mrs. Ainlay; M. E. Manning '30, president of the Edmonton branch, and Mrs. Manning; and Geoff and Mrs. Taylor. After the banquet, the alumni moved to the University drill hall to attend a student-sponsored dance. Over 800 people were present to celebrate the alumni homecoming as oldsters became young for one gala night. Dances were called off by years—Mr. Cairns and Mrs. Agnes (Wilson) Teviotdale, both of the class of '12, led off the first one. The entire day went through with such a bang that everyone hopes that Homecoming Day will be an annual affair, and it will be. See you there next fall!

From the many letters that we're received lately we surmise that the executive members of each branch have been working like moths in mittens—Vancouver especially!

Vancouver.—Vancouver's Branch is stirring again—thanks to Bob Torrance '42! He writes: "A sponsoring committee (with the addition of Curley Haughan '42) has been meeting regularly since that Nov. 6 meeting: On Nov. 13 (when indications that at least 25 people could be assured for a regular meeting), on Nov. 20 to arrange further details of a planned meeting on Dec. 3, on Nov. 27 (when

we discovered that our estimate of about 41—amount required to hold a room at the Georgia Hotel—was going to be exceeded by many, hasty changes made so that 41 could be accommodated at the dinner, with committee and latecomers eating elsewhere but returning for the meeting). . . . The dinner was held and the new executive to carry on for the year is as follows. Hon. President: Dr. Robert Newton; Pres.: George Murray '39, '40, 6567 Laburnum Street; Vice: Gertrude Gattenmeyer '41, 1405 West 11 Ave.; Treas.: Lelia Scott '41, Room 28, 520 Seymour, Secretary, Bill Andrew '44, Co-Op. Seed Association; Executive: Don Elliott '40, Deep Cove; Art McLennan '32, 6070 Cartier Street, J. D. Cornwall '28, 1853 Nelson; Dr. W. F. Seyer '15, '18, 1690 Wesbrook Cres.; Corresponding Secretary: Malcolm Bow '39, Old Hotel Vancouver.

"Next meeting is scheduled for last week in January—suggested that there be a dance around February or March." Good work, Vancouver!

Winnipeg.—Gerrie Cope '43 writes from Winnipeg. "Our fall season got off to a fine—if very hasty—start on Wednesday night (September 11) when we had a very impromptu meeting at the Business Professional Women's Club House. On Monday, nine of the Executive had a short luncheon meeting to discuss plans for the coming season, and when I mentioned that Brother Azarias was in town for a few days, nothing would do but that I persuade him to stay over for an extra day and address a group of Alberta Alums. Without much persuasion we got him to change his reservations. . . . On such short notice of a meeting we were able to get about twenty to turn out, however, all concerned felt that it was well worth it. . . . Brother Azarias was in town to attend the wedding of Mark DuMont '41 and Loretta Klasen '46. Loretta met Mark here on his way back from overseas, and after their marriage they left for Vancouver where they are setting up a joint dental practice (2185 West 4 Ave., Vancouver)." Gerrie lives at 25 Royal Crescent Apts., Winnipeg.

Ottawa.—J. M. Manson '26 (36 Simcoe Street) writes: "A meeting of one of the informal groups of Alberta graduates was held



Above: Agnes (Wilson) Teviotdale and L. Y. Cairns represent the Class of '12 at the Homecoming Dance



Below—Left: Head Table at the Homecoming Banquet.
Right: President Newton replies to the toast to the University.

on Saturday (Nov. 16). . . . At the same meeting there was some discussion of establishing a formal branch of the Alumni Association in Ottawa, now that the numbers of graduates here are large enough to make such a move worth while." Perhaps from the list of graduates that we recorded as being in Ottawa will help you in the formation of your group—good luck!

Red Deer.—There was never a branch here, but J. J. ("Jack") Stewart '39 circularized the district as follows: "As you may or may not know the writer, as representative for Zone II of the U. of A. Alumni Association, is trying to organize an active, vigorous branch of the association in this Zone. To this end, a luncheon was held in Red Deer some time ago which would indicate that there is sufficient interest in the formation of such a branch to warrant an organization meeting. . . . Therefore, plans have now been completed to hold a banquet here in Red Deer on Monday, December 16, 1946, at 6:30 p.m., in the Buffalo Hotel. . . . Come prepared to proceed to the nomination and election of our first slate of officers . . ." Through the enthusiastic group a very successful dinner was held, and there is now an Alumni Branch in Red Deer. Bouquets to Jack!

Harry Kostash '21 of Smoky Lake thinks that a committee of Alberta graduates could be formed in that district. Hope by this time your efforts are successfully materialized.

So much for all the Alumni Branches, and now for some individual news.

1911-1925

Our very distinguished grad, Dr. G. Fred McNally '11, Chancellor of the University, has been named by Prime Minister King as a member of the Canadian delegation to the general conference of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization which was held in Paris. . . . Note from Mrs. Eva Nelson '14 of Cluny says: "Saw Dr. and Mrs. (nee Decima Robinson '11, '12) E. T. Mitchell '12 this summer—the only ones of our old crowd I've seen for years." You should try to attend our Homecoming Banquet next year, Mrs. Nelson, that's the place you have an opportunity to see your old friends. . . . Finally, after many years we tracked down Mary Lackey '19. She is Mrs. Robson and lives at Chilco Sawmills Ltd., William Lake, B.C. Don't let us lose

track of you again. . . . Clarence H. Tookey '20 called to see Gordon in November while he was holidaying in Edmonton. He is now promoted to Actuary Vice-President of the Occidental Life Insurance Company at Los Angeles, California. . . . A visitor indeed was Sgt. Bertha Lawrence '21, '36, who had just returned from overseas where she served with the Y.M.C.A. She had gone to England in '39 as an exchange teacher from Canada, and, caught in the draft, remained. She was thrilled to see Edmonton again, and was anxious to return to her position at MacDougall Commercial. Her address is 11533 125 Street, Edmonton. . . . In reply to a tracer that I sent out to find Francis W. Gray '21, we received a very newsy letter: "Please pardon an Old Grad for being so neglectful of his Alma Mater. Just the other day the urge came on me to write for the 'Gateway', if that is still the official publication of the students (yes, it is). . . . I have been living in San Francisco since 1923. Edward Brown and Sons is the oldest and one of the largest insurance general agencies in the West, handling the affairs of a number of insurance companies on the Pacific Coast, the Rocky Mountain states, Alaska and Hawaii. I am treasurer of that corporation and in active charge of the accounting department. My home address is 44 Gaviota Way, San Francisco 16. Thank you very much for thinking of me and giving me an opportunity to redeem myself. Only grad whom I see here regularly is Bob Lamb '23." (We have lost track of him too, so ask him to drop us a note). I surely wish we could get more of these—some of the other grads that are on the no trace list should redeem themselves too . . .

From Dr. Elmslie W. Gardiner '22 comes these words: "I have just spent a few pleasant hours perusing The New Trail. After nearly 25 years absence from the University, I find very few names in the Trail that I know. That is to be expected for many reasons. However, there are always a few items that catch my eyes. I was also interested to learn that the man who was instrumental in having me attend University, Dr. E. T. Mitchell, lectured at U. of A. last summer. . . . Will there be a 25 year reunion of the class of '22, and if so, when will it be held? I have hopes of attending." Yes, sir, there will be such a dinner in May, so everyone is cordially invited to attend, especially the class of '22! Dr. Gardiner's

address is 65 Franciscan Way, Berkeley 8, California. . . . Dr. A. L. Caldwell '22 (825 11 St S, Saskatoon, Sask) writes: "I much appreciate The New Trail—especially the Old Professor". Too bad, we buried the Old Prof in our last issue—But hope that you will still enjoy The Trail. . . .

"I am living at 2504 Heather St, Vancouver, and am cashier in the X-Ray Department of the Vancouver General Hospital. I did not practise law after coming to the Coast, having intended to go south to go into the profession there, however, I never did get south, and after being in insurance and estate work for some years, have been with the hospital for five years," says Hazel Van Buren '23. Let us hear from you again, Hazel. . . . "I had a slight hand in MacMillan's spring publication of 'If Men Want Peace,' edited by Harrison, Mander and Engle", writes Lesley M. Heathcote '24, '28 of the Montana State College Library, Bozeman, Montana. . . . Here's another grad interested in publications—Arthur V. Baldwin '25. He is technical Editor of the Sylvania News. He gets his mail at Box 373, Emporium, Pa. . . . E. Grace Bullard '25, a very busy missionary in India, is in charge of three stations where ordinarily three families are required to do the work. Grace's headquarters are A. B. Mission, Kavali, Nellore District, India. Hope that you have some extra help by now, Grace. . . .

1926-1935

Heard that Alice Gratz '26 is still lunch manager of a Schrafft's store in New York. She lives at 18 East End Ave, New York. Any grads stopping in New York will be guaranteed a tasty meal at Schrafft's at 58 West 23 St— isn't that correct, Miss Gratz? . . . Rev. Ken Prior '26 was welcomed back to our campus last fall. He was looking for recruits to help him in his Agricultural Mission work in Africa, where he has been since graduation. Ken was able to attend the Homecoming banquet and appeared to be enjoying the whole affair to the utmost. His address is C. M. S. College, AWKA, Nigeria. . . . Carl E. Carlson '27 is now dean of the College of Bethel at St. Paul, Minn. As a side line he lectures in Social Science at the College too. . . . Peter Kilburn '28, who writes from 57 Thornhill Ave, Montreal, is Vice-President of Greenshiels and Co. in Montreal. Only one more step, Peter! . . . Clarence A.

Lavery '28 called to see Geoff (Gordon was visiting at Wetaskiwin at the time) while he was holidaying in Edmonton from Montreal where he is Assistant Chief Inspector for the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada. Clarence lives at 5446 Clanranald, N.D.G. Occasionally he sees Jack Sylvester '38, who is with the Engineering Dept., C.N.R., at Montreal. The address we have for Jack is 3653 University St. How many years out of date is it?—we haven't heard from you for some time. . . . Heard that John Brown '29 is superintendent at the Dominion Magnesium Limited at Haley, Ontario—he was formerly with the Canadian Industrial Minerals at Walton, N.S. How our grads move around! . . . Dr. E. F. Cain '29 has returned to private practice at 322 St. Ohio, Anaheim, California, after several years in the U.S. army. . . .

Our old friend Dr. V. Ignatieff '32 is now Assistant Deputy Secretary General for the Foods and Agriculture Organization in Copenhagen, Denmark. It is said that in the ancient Christianborg castle, where FAO sessions were held, everyone knew the tall former University professor as Count. He was one of the first FAO officials to arrive in Copenhagen for the conference. He is the agriculture division's technical officer of soil fertility. Dr. Ignatieff has returned to Washington where the FAO headquarters are situated. Address his mail as c/o FAO of the United Nations, Washington, D.C. . . . Eva M. Lee '32 asks that The New Trail be sent to Box 350, Stettler, Alberta, instead of to Calgary. Thanks, Eva—for that magazine is like a boomerang when the address is out of date. . . . "The New Trail gives me pleasure in reading news from quarter to quarter," says Dr. Paul S. Kumagai '32, who writes from New Denver Dental Clinic, Box 425, New Denver, B.C. . . . More words of appreciation come from F. J. Ennis '32 of 8555 Cartier St., Vancouver: "Please accept my thanks for the Trail that I have received during the years that I have been with the RCAF". . . . Allison J. Grant '33 is teaching at Milton Academy Girls' School in Milton, Mass. Haven't heard from her directly for some time. . . . We were very pleased to hear from Mrs. Margaret Hartledge '34, '36 after so many years of no contact. She is interested to learn that about Alberta Alumni group in Montreal where she is busy teaching the vets. This grad left Edmonton in 1936 and has done considerable

travelling too. Her home is at Apt. 10, 3470 Simpson, Montreal. Hope you see some Alberta grads soon, Mrs. Hartledge, for there are many, many in that city. . . . W/C (Dr.) S. R. C. Nelson '34 is the RAF medical liaison officer between the British and Americans. At present he is stationed at 5516 Redford Road, Green Acres, Maryland. . . . We are sorry that Helen McArthur '34 has left Edmonton to be National Director of the Nursing for the Canadian Red Cross. Her address is c/o Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley St., Toronto. She states that she wants to receive The Trail more than ever, now that she is so far away. Best o' luck in your new work, Miss McArthur!

Nora Brown '34 now Mrs. Ivan Avery recently returned to Waskatenau, Alberta, after three years with a chemical warfare in Ottawa. She promised to tell us her address when she settles down to be a housewife. . . . Read in a magazine from Dr. Sheldon that Dr. Robert W. Jackson '34 is Secretary of the Royal Commission of Education for Ontario as well as being Assistant Director of Dept. of Physiology at the University of Toronto. . . . Learned that R. E. Carlyle '37, '38 was appointed Assistant Associate Professor of Bacteriology at the University of Idaho. He is also soil microbiologist at the same University's experimental farm. . . . Mrs. K. P. Winder (née Nancy Evans) '35 is living over the pond at Orchard Cottage, Woldingham, Surrey, England. I love that address! . . . Gordon W. Webster '35 took time out to send us a change of address from Millarville, Alberta, to 1236 Fifteenth Ave. W., Calgary. Thanks a million.

1936-1940

Arthur Milner '36, who writes from 4632 Pickford St., Los Angeles, wishes us good luck and hopes that we keep up the good work. . . . Another grad who decided to leave our neck of the woods is Rose Wannop '36—she is a lab technician for the International Petroleum Co. in Palara, Peru, S.A. We envy you, Rose—the weather here is below zero. . . . Nothing like moving from one side of the continent to the other as Dr. Frank Noakes '37 has done. He joined the staff of the Electrical Engineering Dept. at UBC after working with the Hydro Power Co. in Toronto. The Vancouver Alumni branch will be glad to welcome you to their gatherings, Dr. Noakes. . . .

"We moved into a house last April, and have been rather busy at intervals. Despite the fact

that we have been doing most of the unskilled labor connected with renovation, the bills are regular and high. As far as I know, no Albertans have settled here permanently recently. As you would expect, there was quite a number of Albertans at the June Convention of the Chemical Institute of Canada, in Toronto. We still hope to come West every few years for holidays, and if next year is the year, we'll make a special effort to visit you again," relates Dr. Taylor Evans '37, '38 of 459 Woolwich St., Guelph, Ontario, where he works for the Dominion Rubber Co. . . . Enjoyed an interesting chat with Ronald A. Parsons '37, who was holidaying at Rocky Mountain House for three weeks from 24 B. St. Maurice Paré, Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q. He is still with the Shawinigan Engineering Co. as Field Engineer. He reports that Montreal is "lousy" with Alberta graduates—too bad they are not organized, but most of them are in the same predicament—that of requiring a "sitter" to mind the young 'uns when mamma and papa step out for the evening. Ron managed to get to Edmonton for the big Homecoming. I hinted that he may be asked to stand up at the dinner, as he was one of those grads that came from a distance to attend the great event. He promised to stand—if no one asked him to speak French. All went well, Ron stood, and no one mentioned French. He says that he runs into J. Burke '34, '37, who is doing well for himself at the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., R. Chambers '37 who is now in Bridge River, B.C., on a two year project for the Shawinigan Engineering Co., Marshall Forsythe '37, Raymond Grout '37, Jim Stafford '37 who is with the Aluminium Co. of Canada, Chris Ritchie '35, Bob Stevens '35 with the C.I.L., Montreal, and Hugh Hughes '37 who is with the McColl-Frontenac in Montreal. Read in the paper that M. Augusta Evans '38 and Nettie Garfield '38 left Edmonton to attend Teachers' College in Columbia, New York. They served overseas as nursing sisters for some time. Happy studying, girls! . . . Margaret Turner '38 (née Ennis) called to see us the other day. She remarked that she felt lost on the campus until she saw Geoff and Esther Miller '27. She and her dentist husband Harold '33 faithfully attend all the Alumni meetings in Victoria. Margaret declares that she came to Edmonton to show off her fine baby girl—shucks, we didn't see her. Harold and Margaret live at 1092 New Port Ave. . . .

Surg/Commander Blair McLean '39 has signed up for eight years with the permanent navy. When we heard from him last he was with the ship "Uganda" and was anticipating a tour around Mexico. His home address is 130 Government St., Victoria. It appears that Dr. McLean takes to a ship as a duck takes to water. "It will be enjoyable to get the Alberta color. The New Trail gives us", exclaims Catherine Frost '39, '46 of 214 St. George Street, Toronto 5. Too bad that we could not supply some of the Alberta sunshine too—or should I say some below zero, snowy weather? O. A. Erdman '39 who is with the Gulf Research and Development Co., Calgary, is now address as "Dr."—granted by the University of Chicago. Congratulations, Dr. Erdman! James Pattenson '40 says, "I am at present employed as Western Representative of the Empire Brass Mfg. Co., Ltd., in London, Ontario, and living at 1011 19 Ave. W., Calgary". . . .

1941-1946

Jean S. Clark '41 was promoted to superintendent of Nurses for the provincial department of public health in Edmonton. Jean reports "I attended the School of Hygiene and Public Health during 1945 and 1946 session at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and was delighted to keep in touch with Alberta through The New Trail. The magazine also drew many favorable comments from my class mates who were from seventeen different countries." That's a feather for our hat. Jean has her office at 218 Administration Building, Edmonton. Gordon Savage '41 was in the other day. He declares that he and his wife Mae (nee Miller) '42 are the only grads in the district around Copper Mountain, B.C. How's the country around there, Gordon—perhaps some grads will migrate there eventually if you do some sales talking. . . . George L. Cummings '41 who is mastering in Engineering at McGill reports that there are many U. of A.'ers studying at McGill. You can find George at home at Room 32, Presbyterian College, 3485 McTavish St., Montreal. . . .

Away down south in Texas you'll find Jack Butterworth '41—no, he is not riding the range—he's on the ice with Eddie Shore. His address is Fort Worth Hockey Club, Will Rodgers' Memorial Coliseum, Fort Worth, Texas. . . . Dr. Florence Brent '42 writes from Free Hospital for Women, 245 Pond Ave., Brookline 46,

Mass. "I stayed at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal for two months. While I was there I met Dr. Ayres '36 and Dr. David Bell '40, '43 both taking post-grad courses in medicine. Dr. Earle '41 just arrived at the Maternity Hospital for a period of six months training, Dr. R. McBeth '43 I heard was going to work with Dr. Collip '24, '26 in Endocrinology. I am now in Obst. Gyn. Pathology with Dr. Hertig of Harvard University. I shall be here about five months and will then go into practice". Thank you very much for your donation to the Memorial Scholarship Fund, Florence—it was the very first donation we received, so you should feel rather proud that you laid the corner-stone. We do appreciate your spirit. . . .

"It was rather odd how I came to find out about The New Trail, you see, I haven't kept up with things back in Edmonton as I have been away from there since January, 1943, when I was married. I lived a year in P.E.I., spent a summer in Nassau where I'd love to be now, it being five below, a winter in Toronto, and have finally settled down in Manitoba. My husband is a General Motors dealer, and a chap was sent out from Regina to put in the G.M. bookkeeping system. Who should it be but Boyd McFetridge '41. He told me about The New Trail and sent me two copies. It's certainly a small world!" relates Olive Hamilton (nee Eggen), Nursing '42. Glad to hear from you, Olive—thanks to Boyd. How about sending a snappy Chev. to Gordon—just for a gift!

An interesting letter came from Joseph V. Charyk '42. "I have accepted an appointment at Princeton University and am leaving Pasadena this Thursday (October 3, 1946). I have enjoyed both my academic work and the research work at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here at Caltech very much, and a tinge of regret always comes up when one has to leave a place with many happy associations. Anatol Roshko '45, George Ford '42 and I had quite a get together a few weeks back. Roshko is starting in here at Caltech as a graduate student in Aeronautics and will be joined by Harry Hall '42, so Alberta will be well represented. George Ford is at present at Stanford and came down to Pasadena for a few days between quarters". Incidentally, Charyk is the proud possessor of a Ph.D. now. His address is Assistant Professor in Aeronautical Engineering, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. . . . Florence (Bunty) Edwards '42 has accepted a posi-

tion teaching at Upsala College, Orange, N.J. Bunty received her masters in Social Sciences at Chicago last year. Best wishes in your new adventure! . . . Mrs. Harris S. Wood '43 (nee Genice Brown) lives at 81 Isabella Street, Apt. 3, Toronto, and is busy looking after "Capt " Bill—age four months.

"I am now out of the army and practising here in B.C. I saw Jack Zack '45 (321 Birks Building, Vancouver), who is also discharged and practising here; Bill MacEwan '45 and George Christie '45 and Ed Sleath '45 are still in the RCAMC (they are likely all discharged by now—we hope). Also ran into Pete Hudson '43 (14 Lampert St., Nanaimo, B.C.) and John Macdonald '44 in Frederickton about two months ago; at that time John hoped to be discharged and do post-grad at Boston," writes Bill French '43 of Box 461, Vernon, B.C. . . . Bill Bothwell '44, now of 3008 Victoria St., Regina, has this to say. "I have contacted numerous alumni here—Bill Wheatley '34 of Wheatley's Jewelry Store; Mrs. Nelles (nee Gwen Robinson) '40; Homer Edwards '43, '46, M.O. stationed with M.D. 12; Joan Butterfield '44 and Herb Wilson '41, who with myself is employed with Imperial Oil—all reside here" . . . Marguerite Weder '44 asks that her Trail be sent to her home at Vilna as she will be relieving at several district nursing posts during this year. . . . Bill MacEwan '45 writes from 6544 Balsam St., Vancouver, but says. "In a few days I'm leaving to practise in a small B.C. town named Shalath". Hope the spelling of that is correct! . . .

It does not take long for grads to get to the other side of the globe—Doris Haslam '45 is

a nurse in a home for missionaries' children in Footaleza, Brazil. Her address is 525 Footaleza, Caera, Brazil, S.A. . . . Doris Tanner '45 is enjoying her work at the nursery school at Alexandria, Virginia. She lives at 811 S. Overlook Drive. . . .

The '46 grads must be congratulated on their interest in the alumni—we have received many letters from them. From a nice letter that Roy Reynolds '46 writes. "Just a line to let you know where I am. In spite of my intentions of going to Toronto, as I mentioned to you last spring, I have ended up at Yale. I am working on my masters in Labor Economics and am enjoying the work immensely. It is quite a change from U. of A. and I certainly miss the old gang. There are several Canadians here, but I am the only Westerner in the crowd. I'll let you know where I gravitate to from here." Roy's address is Wepawaug Road, Woodbridge, New Haven 15, Conn. . . . "Find my new surroundings quite different from U. of A., but am enjoying it although it requires a lot of readjustment—I never realized that 'arts' could be so tough!" says Tymen E. Hoffman '46 of 321 James Ave. S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he is attending Calvin College. . . . Jeanne Smeltzer '46 called to tell us that she was going to St. Agathe, P.Q., where she has a position as lab technician. As yet we do not know her address there, but her home address is 13424 102 Ave., Edmonton. . . .

The end of the line, folks. By the way, we have sent out about 825 tracer cards this last month—hoping to find a few of the no trace list—but 825 have not returned as yet. Where are they all

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Lost

(but not forgotten)

Perhaps some of these graduates were your classmates . . . we have no record of their present addresses. If you know where they are and what they are doing please drop a line to the Alumni Secretary at the University of Alberta And let them know, too, that we would like to hear from them.

1912—

Thomas Collins Colwell, B A.

1914—

Harold Appleton, B A
Robert John Copley, B A.
Calvin Lewis Legg, B A.
George William McIntosh, B.A.

1915—

John Edgar, B A , M A.
George Henry Holmes, B A.
Thomas Murphy, B A.

1916—

Robert Clifford Bell, B Sc. (App. Sc)
Alfred Deys Cowper, M Sc.
Percy Herbert Russell, LL B

1917—

Verner M Gilbert, B D

1918—

Evangelienne Victoria Allen, B A.
Charles Carlyle Bremner, B A , M A
Thomas Lake Brown, B Sc. (Ag).
James B Fulton, B A

1920—

Ethel M Lake, M A
Lawrence V Miller, B Sc.

1921—

Mrs Robert Bernard (Wilda Edith Blow), B A.
Mildred Itasca Hall, B.A
Charles Barnet McAllister, B S A.

1922—

George Douglas Atkin, LL.B.
Addison Graham Baker, LL.B.
Helen Alexander Bryan, B.A.
Harold Tremayne Butchart, B Sc (M.)
Louis Colvin Chadsey, B A , M D.C M
Arthur Chesley Francis, B A.
Arthur Robinson Morgan, B A.
Cairns King Smith, B A (ad eun).

1923—

Mrs. G R Barnes (Beulah M. McIntyre), B A.
Nahun Moses Hardin, B Sc. (Phm.)

Halley Henry, LL B

Robert Lincoln Lamb, B A , and Mrs Lamb
(Lois Young Black), B.A.

Robert H C Page, B Com

1924—

Alfred Koch, LL B.
Lionel John Shepard, LL B.
Douglas Stuart Simpson, B Com.

1925—

Morris Louis Baker, LL B.
William Donald Gentleman, B Sc. (Ag)
Eric Hearle, M Sc.
Carlton George Lee, M D

1926—

Ross Henry Cooper, B.Sc.(A).
Harold Mills Vaker, B.A.
Sada Florence Kiteley, B.A.

1927—

Jacob Casper, B A
Nelson Thomas Chappel, B A.
Melvin Lambeth Gale, B Sc (C)
Daisy Rosamond Kellam, B Com , M.A.
Elmo Claude Kellam, B Com.
Robert Shabatz, LL B

1928—

Donald Alexander Matheson, B A.

1929—

Dan Grodn Badcock, B A.
Isaac Solomon Grisoff, M D.
John Raymond Hango, B.Sc. (E).
Mary Viola Rae, M D.
Raymond Dowswell Rush, B.A., M.D.

1930—

Almer Melvyn W. Borrowman, M D.
Margaret Stevenson Shanks, B.A., M A.
Lewis Vincent Smith, B.A. (ad eun).

1931—

Mildred Dorothy Butler, B.Com.
Reuben Edwin Haugen, B Sc. (Ag)
William Fred Russell, B A , M.D.

1932—

Wilfred Boisvert, B.Sc. (Ag)
 Frank John Kennedy, B A
 Murdock Grant Macaulay, B Sc (A), M.D.
 Maurice Doriam Pinsky, B A.
 Richard Worthy Ryan, M A

1933—

Mrs. Milfar L. Brager (Helen B. Bolton), B A
 William Newton Watson, B.Sc. (Ag), M Sc.
 John Godfrey Tatham, B Sc (M)
 Harold Barber Wortman, B Sc (A).

1934—

Gordon Albert Blair, B.Sc.(A)
 Derek Basil Smith, B Sc.(M)

1935—

Armon Fulton Irwin, B Com
 Esther Rabkin, B Sc.(E).

1936—

Edelhardt Adam Brickman, B A.
 Vivian Catherine Hood, B A
 Huert McLaren Hutchison, M.D
 George Frederick Kiewel, B Com.

1937—

Thomas James Cottee, D.D.S.
 Herbert Moffatt Forster, B A., LL.B
 George Elgin Sexsmith, B.A.

1938—

James George Kidd, B.A., LL B.
 Arthur Franklin Johnson, B Sc (A)
 William Donald Thexton, B Com.

1939—

Garnet Aubrey Badger, M D.

Edward Joseph Godard, B Sc.(M).

Fred Katz, D.D S

Ernest Alfred Lister, B Com.

John Edgar Murray, B Com.

1940—

Wilfreda Courtney, B Com
 William Leslie Gutierrez, B.Sc (A)
 Lawrence Frederick Henderson, B A
 Armina Martha Johnston, B A.
 Bruce Ainslie Keith, B A
 James Warren Moseley, B Sc (A)
 William John Stark, M D

1941—

Paul Chauvet, B A
 Shosuke Goto, B Sc (Ag), M Sc
 Chapin Key, B Sc (A), M D.
 Thomas Taylor Seddon, M D

1942—

Albert Henry Hall, B Sc (Eng Phys)
 Cecil James Lewis, B.A
 Mamoru Sanmiya, M D

1943—

Gladys Aileen Cranston, B.A
 Muriel Agnes Fearn, B Sc.(A).
 Bernard Krasnoff, D.D S
 Murray Krasnoff, D D S
 John D. P. McPherson, B Sc (C)

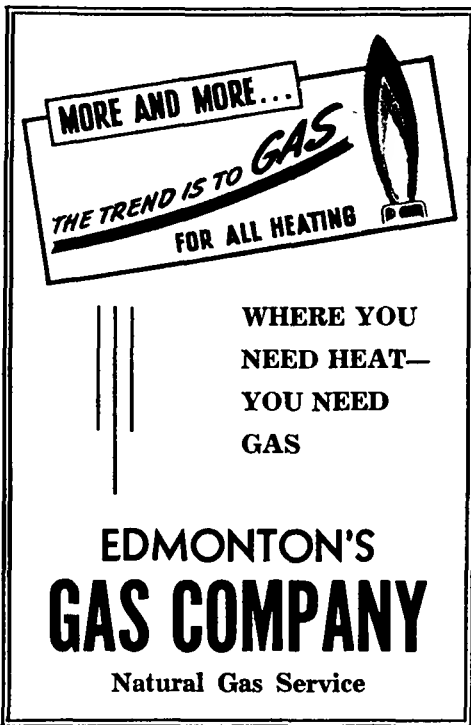
1944—

Donald Cooper Johnston, M.D
 Leslie Robert Russell, B Sc (A)
 Michael Shulhan, M D

1945—

Thomas Wesley James, D.D S





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